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HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

NEWS FROM GEN. GRANT.

Rebel Reports of Fighting Near Jackson, Mississippi.

The Enemy Driven out of Raymond, on Thursday.

Gen. Grant Receiving Reinforcements Rapidly.

Heavy Fighting on Friday Toward Jackson.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, May 16.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of yesterday, says:

Fighting is going on in Mississippi. The enemy yesterday advanced one thousand strong upon Raymond, whe Gen. GREGG had 4,100 infantry and a few cavalry. Skirmishing commenced at 9 o'clock in the morning. The enemy was continually reinforced till 1 o'clock in the afternoon. When we opened the battle heavily with musketry. Knowing that the enemy was heavily reinforced, and ready to engage us with their full force, we retired through to Raymond, making a stand at Mississippi Springs, where we have reinforcements. Col. MCGAVOCK, of the Tenth Tennessee was killed. The firing to-day was heavy and continuous toward Jackson.

How Gen. Grant Started on his Present Campaign.

The Chicago *Tribune* learns from a gentleman who participated in the recent campaign of Gen. GRANT, up to the time the enemy crossed the Big Black in the retreat toward Vicksburgh, that in starting on the movement the General disencumbered himself of everything, setting an example to his officers and men. He took neither a horse nor a servant, overcoat nor blanket, nor tent, nor camp-chest, not even a clean shirt. His only baggage consisted of a tooth-brush. He shared all the hardships of the private soldier, sleeping in the front and in the open air, and eating hard tack and salt pork. He wore no sword, had on a low-crowned citizen's hat, and the only thing about him to mark him as a military man was his two stars on his undress military coat. On the battle-field he was omnipresent, riding everywhere, generally alone, into the very thickest of the fight, inspiring his the troops by his imperturbable coolness and bravery.

OPERATIONS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Passage of the Rebel Batteries by Admiral Porter's Fleet.

How the Iron-Clads Endured the Rebel Fire.

[The following letters from our special correspondent with the fleet which recently ran the Vicksburgh batteries, have been delayed for some time in their transmission to us, but they are still exceedingly interesting.—ED. TIMES.]

U. S. GUNBOAT LAFAYETTE, AWAY DOWN IN DIXIE, Saturday, April 18, 1863.

"We still live!" The whole gunboat fleet passed the Vicksburgh batteries on Thursday night, without receiving material damage. All praise to the Lord and Admiral PORTER. Not a single life was lost, so far as I can learn, and only some half a dozen persons were wounded, two only of them seriously. Thus we now have below Vickburgh the *Lafayette, Benton, Carondelet, Pittsburgh, Tuscumbia, Louisville* and *Mound City*, all gunboats proper; the *Gen. Price*, both a gunboat and a swift transport; the *Silver Wave* transport, and the lively little tug *Joy*; the latter kept under cover of the *Benton*. The other transports did not fare so well, and their particular fate is, probably, better known to you than to me.

How we escaped the fiery ordeal as well as we did is a mystery to us all. We were under fire for over an hour—and *such* a fire! Earthquakes, thunder and volcanoes, hailstones and coals of fire, New-York conflagrations and Fourth of July pyrotechnics—they were *nothing to it!*

We started from our moorings about 9½ P. M., but owing to the clumsiness of the *Benton*, which persistently refused to point her head down stream, it was an hour later before the fleet were under way in her wake. It was 11 P. M. when we came, slowly drifting, to the "the turn." At 11:20 the first shot greeted us from the upper batteries. Our ship's crew had already been over half an hour at quarters, observing perfect silence, and attending to such instructions as the officers of divisions, the Captain and the Executive had to give for the regulation of their conduct during the action. Each of the vessels having been ordered to fire on passing the batteries, all our broadside guns on the port side were got ready, and elevated so as to reach, some the lower, others the middle and upper tier of rebel batteries. All our men behaved admirably.

As a measure of protection for the *Price*, that vessel was lashed under cover of our starboard side, thus having her entire lower lines protected by our casemates. We also had to tug along a coal barge deeply loaded, which was sunk early in the engagement, thus relieving us of one great obstacle to our movements.

The pilot of the *Price*, Mr. BALDWIN, acted heroically, as did also his assistant, Mr. HINDS, and, indeed, all the officers and crew. Ensign DAMERON, signal officer, was everywhere active, receiving and transmitting orders during the terrible fire.

The *Lafayette* seemed to attract particular attention from the rebel batteries almost from the start. Her tall chimneys and wheelhouses almost immediately identified her as the bellwether of the fleet. The large steamer and barge alongside also made her a particularly good mark, as by firing at her they would kill more than two birds with one stone. Before we had reached a point within easy range, the whole heavens were suddenly illuminated by the incendiary conflagration of a house or some large building on the Louisiana shore, thus revealing every object upon the river to the rebel batteries. It was an ingenious prearrangement, to enable them to make sure of their aim. The lurid flames, as they shot up from the opposite shore almost to mid-heaven, converted the starlit night into the brightness of noonday.

The first intimation of our approach to the rebel batteries was the low, dark hull of the *Benton* stealthily creeping round the point. The Admiral chose to lead the van, and, of course, receive the first salute. The first shot seemed to me to be a rifle projectile—say a 10-pounder Parrott—which passed over the *Lafayette* fore and aft, with a swinging accent, suggesting haste. The low hum of the men's voices was instantly hushed to silence, and they took their position, ready to receive the first order to run out and fire.

Standing there amidst that silent group of rough, but earnest men, periling their lives for their country, I thought of the kindness of our "*dear* Southern brethren," as shot after shot swept over us with the scream of tigers eager for prey. The batteries once vocal, the firing became continuous and instantaneous. They grew more rapid, louder and nearer each moment.

The firing begun at 10:55, and continued for about one hour and a quarter, during which a perfect tornado of shot and shell continued to shriek over our deck and among all the vessels of the fleet. Five hundred, perhaps a thousand guns, were discharged, *but not more than one in ten struck, or did any damage to the fleet.* They mostly went over.

First, our forward broadside, 9-inch, then the midship, and lastly, the after (port) guns, gave out an answering shot in the very teeth of the Confederate batteries. In such a case it was hard to "turn the other cheek"—in fact, it was more (satisfactory) to *give* than to *receive.*

On running out the guns, a good view could be had through the ports of the rebel batteries, which now flashed like a thunder-storm along the river as far as the eye could see; but the incessant spatter of rifle balls, the spray from falling shot, the thunder of steel-pointed projectiles upon our sides, did not incline one to take a very *protracted* view of the scenery. A few discharges of grape, shrapnel and percussion shell was all we could afford the *time* to bestow upon our rebel friends in exchange for their compliments. At each round the rebel artillerymen gave a shout, which seemed surprisingly near. At one time we could not have been over 100 yards from the Vicksburgh wharves.

Our vessel, with the steamer and barge lashed to our starboard side, became almost unmanageable, drifted in the eddy, and *turned her head square round, looking the batteries in the face.* At this time we seemed to be receiving their concentrated fire at less than a hundred yards from the shore. The smoke from our own and the rebel guns, with the glare of the burning building on the opposite shore, made it difficult for the pilots to make out the direction we were going. The enemy, supposing we were disabled, set up a fiendish yell of triumph. We soon, however, backed round, and once more presented our broadside to them, and slowly drifted past, as if in contempt of their impotent efforts. Shells burst all around the pilot-house, and at one time Mr. JOHN DEMING, our pilot, was literally baptized with fire. He thought himself killed, but he brushed the fire from his head and found he was unhurt. Mr. DEMING is a Massachusetts man, and during a long experience in his profession, has earned the reputation of being one of the best pilots on the Mississippi. That he is one of the coolest under fire, his conduct, as the pilot of the *Carondelet* at Island No. 10, and now of the *Lafayette*, in conducting her safely past the Vicksburgh batteries, fully demonstrate. He was assisted by Mr. KEYES, also of St. Louis, who acted with great presence of mind and efficiency.

As soon as the fleet had passed out of range of the rebel batteries, they congregated together, and there were mutual inquiries as to how each got through. There were also rousing cheers for the Admiral, for Capt. MURPHY, Capt. GREER, and other commanders.

I omitted to mention that as the gunboats reached the vicinity of the canal, our Union soldiers and others who had gathered at that point to witness the exhibition, cheered lustily for the Admiral and for the old flag. Capt. WALKE, cool, energetic and strong-voiced, went from one part of the ship to the other, trumpet in hand, now issuing his orders, then cautioning some over-rash officer not to expose himself. He was here at one moment, there at the next, everywhere by turns, having an eye to every movement of the ship, whether on deck or down below. Executive MORGAN exhibited the tact, judgment and deliberation of the accomplished officer, and nothing escaped him. In common with Capt. WALKE, Mr. MORGAN had two or three very narrow escapes from the rebel thunderbolts which came through the ship's side. One of these—a 100-pound, steel-pointed shot, struck the crown of the casemate, in the direct wake of the boilers, and passing through it like so much wood, fell with a crash upon the heavy iron grating which covers the boilers, and thence glanced, carrying away the board partition of the boiler-room, and swept a mass of rubbish directly over him.

Nine shots struck the ship, and several of them penetrated the casemates, making large holes and scattering their fragments, and that of the wood-work through which they passed in all directions, and yet not one of the two hundred and odd persons who were scattered in all parts of the vessel received a scratch, or was in any way injured by them. I doubt if the most skillful athlete could have hurled half as many bricks into such a crowd of men without injuring more or less of them. The fragments from the bed, though scattered all about the opening to the magazine light, were found not to be in any dangerous proximity to the light. Singular to state, not any of the bales of hay or planks used to ward off the rebel shot were struck in a single case on our vessel. A large part of the chimney guys were cut away, and one shot went through the upper pilot's house, fortunately struck an iron capstan-head, which turned it aside, thus saving his life. Capt. WALKE narrowly escaped injury from the same shot. The missiles from the rebel guns were wrought iron and steel-pointed, and were thrown by some of the heaviest rifled guns known to modern warfare. They measure 12 and 14 inches in length by 6 and 8 inches in diameter, and weigh about 100 pounds. One of these shots passed through the wheel-house, cut the pitman, or crankarm, half off, and lodged in the opposite side, buried two feet in the solid wood of the pillar block.

In its passage it made a wreck of this deponent's state-room. After the action I found in and around the premises, say two bushels of corn shucks, very fine; a mattress sacking converted into pulp; a large quantity of pine chips and shavings, the rim of a straw hat, and a pile of blankets and clothing, all covered with the *débris* of the room, which had been most elegantly ventilated. The Master-at-Arms left the place, which is used as a light-room for the magazine, only an instant before, and was sitting near the door in the passage. "Say what you please, gentlemen," said Mr. MORGAN, "there is a good Providence in all that." "Let us be thankful to God, gentlemen," said Capt. WALKE, as the firing ceased, and his vessel was borne upon the swift current of the Mississippi beyond the reach of the rebel batteries—"let us be thankful to our Heavenly Father for the preservation of our lives."

I now learn that not one life has been lost of the two thousand and odd men who floated past Vicksburgh on this gunboat fleet.

While awarding full credit to the able management which has been displayed, it would be little less than impious not to acknowledge the good hand of God in delivering us from the power of the enemy. Such an event has not marked the history of this war. On board the *Benton* the lights were all extinguished, and the men groped their way about deck in the darkness, unable to find their way except by the sense of feeling. One man had his leg carried off by a shot. The occurrence caused some temporary confusion. A boy who was acting at one of the broadside guns, had his privates cut off by a rifle ball which entered the port where he was standing. These were the only persons seriously injured on any of the vessels. One of the officers was slightly injured in the side.

Upon a more careful examination of the wounds received by the *Lafayette*, it is evident that her casemates *proper* are proof against even the heaviest shots fired from the Vicksburgh batteries. Where the heavy shot penetrated our sides, there was only the iron plates an inch in thickness, over oak planking about three and a half inches thick. Wherever the rebel shot struck the casemates of the *Lafayette* at their thick parts, they penetrated only about half or three-quarters of the way through, and the fragments of the shots remained imbedded in the wood. This trial of her strength has fully satisfied the officers of the *Lafayette* of her capacity to endure any amount of pounding she is likely to receive on the Mississippi. It should be borne in mind that the shots received were within short range.

The officers of the *Lafayette* are from different parts of the country. Capt. WALKE is a Post Captain in the regular navy, and won great credit by his conduct at Island No. 10, in command of the *Carondelet*. The First Lieutenant or executive officer, EDWARD MORGAN, is from St. Louis, and a well-known engineer and constructor on the Mississippi. ROBERT TATE, Chief-Engineer, is also from St. Louis, and a very capable officer. The Surgeon, Dr. BEAUCHAMP, one of the ablest in the Western flotilla, is a Western man. He has been singularly successful during his career on the Mississippi, as a medical practitioner and Surgeon. The Paymaster, Mr. JAMES F. KELLY, son of the late well-known Rector of the St. Bartholomew's church, in New-York, but now of Chicago, looks after the pecuniary interests of the officers and crew, and is deservedly one of the most popular gentlemen on board. His room was partially mutilated by a solid shot which was aimed at the after port, but which passed nearly through the casemate, splitting off the ceiling on the inside.

The Ensigns are, with one exception, from the Eastward.

Mr. JOHN L. BAYARD, officer of the first division and Ordnance officer, beside a long experience in the merchant service, in which he has commanded many vessels, out of New-York and Philadelphia, has also had extensive experience on board war vessels, and was for some time the drill-officer on board the receiving ship *North Carolina*. He is one of the officers who came out with Capt. J. MCLEOD MURPHY, and his varied experience made his appointment to the *Lafayette* a very valuable acquisition. Mr. FREDERICK G. SAMSON, officer of the Second division, is a young man of much promise, from New-York City. He was on board the *Essex* last year, and narrowly escaped death from scalding at the time her steam drum was perforated by a shot in the fight at Fort Henry. Mr. ELIAS SMITH, officer of the Third division, is a native of Rhode Island, but of late years has been a resident of New-York, and was for several years an *attaché* of the New-York TIMES. I am too intimately acquainted with the last named individual to feel at liberty to speak in very high terms of his qualifications as an officer. Mr. J. L. MORAN, the officer of the Fourth division, is from Grand Rapids, Mich. He is now absent on temporary leave. There are eight Master's Mates on board, all of whom are from the West and from Pennsylvania, accomplished and promising officers. Several of them have seen service in the army; one, Mr. THOMAS TWITCHELL, is *Captain's Aid and Signal Officer.*

The pilots of the Silver Wave, as well as the eight men who volunteered to man the vessel on this trying occasion, deserve special mention for their bravery, which, I hope, and have no doubt, they will receive from a source which will be of more benefit to them than this public mention of their services. The pilots were Lieutenants O'NEIL and CHAMBERLAIN, of Company G, Thirtieth Ohio regiment. The captain of the boat also behaved with great courage. They removed the windows from the upper part of the pilot-house so as to give an unobstructed view of everything, and at the same time to prevent accident from flying splinters. They then took the wheel by turns, or passed the word how to steer, the man at the wheel occupying a position where he could be distinctly seen by the rebels as she went careering by. It should be mentioned that the *Silver Wave*, which is a stern-wheel boat, got involved in the eddy, was obliged to back out, and went half a mile up stream to take another start. She was struck *only once*, and no one was injured on board except a mule. The poor brute, probably frightened by the commotion, became entangled and hung himself by his own halter.

The *Henry Clay* was apparently set on fire early in the engagement. The crew escaped in a boat, with the exception of the pilot, who took to a log and floated down stream. He was afterward rescued. The *Forest Queen* was nearly cut in two by a shot. The engineer, who was scalded, was the only one injured. The *Tuscumbia* towed her ashore below the mouth of the canal. She will probably be repaired and used. Excuse the length of the yarn. It is seldom the occasion offers so good a one.

Yours, E. S.

The Sunday After the Passage of the Batteries—The Indianola—The Military and Naval Forces in Excellent Condition.

NEW-CARTHAGE, MISSISSIPPI RIVER, Sunday, April 19, 1863.

The first Sunday which followed the passage of the Vicksburgh batteries by the Union gunboats will be memorable on many accounts. Saturday saw all the gunboats and other vessels which came down on Thursday night, assembled at New-Carthage, within sight of the plantations of Col. JOE and JEFFERSON DAVIS, which are only three miles below, on the Mississippi side. In plain sight from "Ion Plantation," where most of the vessels made a temporary stop, lies the wreck of the gunboat *Indianola*, which so strangely fell into rebel hands, and which was so mysteriously destroyed by the rebel captors upon the appearance of the celebrated Quaker Monitor. The night was one of the most tempestuous which has been witnessed for a long time on the Mississippi River. Continuous and heavy thunder, with incessant lightning, which kept the heavens in a blaze, and torrents of rain, were the features of the night. Sunday morning, however, dawned clear and rosy, with a pure and bracing atmosphere, which gave a glow of delight to all, and made them more than satisfied with their surroundings. The officers and crews of the different vessels, as is customary, were early dressed in their Sunday suits, and arrangements made for enjoying the day in the best possible manner. The extraordinary events of the last two days through which they had passed, added zest to enjoyment. The sight of the green earth after so long confinement on board of their ships where no foot of *terra firma* could be seen, was a luxury worth enjoying. At eight o'clock all the gunboats hoisted their ensigns, which floated proudly in the *morning* breeze from a dozen flagstaffs. To the few traitors who still linger in sight of the place, the exhibition of the old flag so unexpectedly in their midst must have been anything but pleasant—assuming that all their declared hatred of the Stars and Stripes is a true expression of their feelings.

After the usual quarters for inspection at 9 o'clock, the church flag is hoisted above the ensign, and all hands are piped to muster around the capstan, where the Captain generally reads the services prescribed for such occasions, the officers and men listening in respectful silence to the solemn, the almost inspired utterances of the service of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

By the kind thoughtfulness of Mrs. HOGE, of the Sanitary Commission, who lately visited the fleet, each of the officers and men on board the *Lafayette* is supplied with a neat little compilation, entitled *The Soldier's Prayer Book. Arranged from the Book of Common Prayer, with Additional Collects and Hymns.* Could that kind lady, and the generous Society who have printed this little book for circulation in the army and navy, have been able to look in upon this silent worshiping group, upon this pleasant Sabbath morning, each one supplied with their little book of hymns and prayers, would it not have repaid them somewhat for the interest they take in the sailor and the soldier? After the usual prayer for the protection of the fleet in which we serve, for the President of the United States, and all others in authority—which are read with an unction, and responded to evidently from the heart, Capt. WALKE gave out the XXth Hymn; and then might have been heard, floating across the calm, still waters of the Mississippi, from many voices, the noble words:

"God bless our native land!
Firm may she ever stand,
Through storm and night.
When the wild tempests rave,
Ruler of wind and wave,
Do thou our country save,
By thy great might.

For her our prayer shall rise
To God, above the skies;
On Him we wait.
Thou who art ever nigh,
Guarding with watchful eye—
To Thee aloud we cry,
God save the State!"

The roll of the crew is then called off, each man answering to his name and also giving his rate, and the services are closed.

Let the good people at home, whose prayers constantly ascend for the protection of our arms, remember that there is also on board most if not all of our vessels-of-war, that becoming recognition of the Divine Being, and our dependence upon his favor, which must have its effect upon the service, and secure the blessing of the Most High.

The crews were permitted to take a stroll ashore, to visit each other among the different vessels; to gather wild flowers, which now are springing forth in great profusion, and to enjoy themselves generally.

Thus passed the first Sabbath by the gunboat fleet below Vicksburgh.

The troops are already gathering here in large numbers, and important movements are in contemplation. They are, of course, a secret with the military Generals and the Admiral of the fleet, who are now cooperating for the common object of opening the Mississippi.

The army and navy are in excellent health. We are within easy distance of the headquarters of the army above Vicksburgh, with which there is almost daily communication. E. S.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

A Dashing Cavalry Affair—Surprise and Capture of a Rebel Camp at Linden—A Number of Prisoners Secured.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 16.

The following was received to-day by the Secretary of the Navy:

PADUCAH, Ky., May 14.

I am just down from the Tennessee River. I have on board prisoners captured at Linden. On the night of the 12th I took on board the gunboats fifty-five men and horses of the First Western Tennessee Cavalry, under the command of Col. W. K. M. BRECKINRIDGE, and landed them on the east side of the river, sending the gunboats to cover all the landings above and below. Col. BRECKINRIDGE dashed across the country to Linden, and surprised a rebel force more than twice his number, capturing Lieut.-Col. *FRIERSON, one captain, one surgeon, four lieutenants, thirty rebel soldiers, ten conscripts, fifty horses,* two army wagons, arms, &c. The Court-house, which was the rebel depot, was burned, with a quantity of army supplies. The enemy lost three killed. We lost no men; had one horse killed. Col. BRECKINRIDGE, after this exploit, reached our vessel in safety, and recrossed the river. I will send the prisoners to Cairo.

S. L. PHELPS.
Commanding the Tennessee Division of the Mississippi Squadron.

[Linden is the capital of Perry County, Tenn., about 100 miles southwest of Nashville, and contains a Court-house, academy, five stores, and a population of 700.]

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrival of 3,000 Exchanged Prisoners—The Number of Our Men Captured at Chancellorsville 4,500.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, May 15.

This morning the steamers *S. R. Spaulding, Georgia* and *Belvidere* arrived from City Point with about 3,000 prisoners, including Gen. HAYS and several other officers, and about 4,000 other prisoners are expected to arrive within the next twenty-four hours. This cleans out all of our men and officers in Richmond.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, May 15—P. M.

Information just received by Col. LUDLOW, Commissioner for the exchange of prisoners, shows that the whole number of our officers and men captured at Fredericksburgh will not exceed 4,500. The balance stated as about to arrive have been captured at the West and elsewhere.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 16.

TRAVEL IN PORTUGAL.

A royal decree of the King of Portugal has been officially communicated to this Government. Every individual, whether native or foreigner, may freely travel or move about within the Kingdom and adjacent islands without a passport or any other similar document. The existing police regulations have been modified, in order that all travelers from foreign countries, on entering the Kingdom, may not meet with unnecessary difficulties nor pay undue fees, and the fees paid by vessels entering and quitting the National ports are modified and equalized in such a manner that National vessels shall not pay more than foreign vessels, and that in one port no heavier fees shall be demanded than in another, except in special cases. The fee of six hundred reis hitherto paid by foreigners who enter the bar of Lisbon is abolished.

OUR MEN TAKEN PRISONERS.

A dispatch received by the War Department says: the prisoners arriving at Fortress Monroe, from Richmond, think the whole number taken by the rebels in the recent battles will not exceed four thousand five hundred.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Acting Volunteer Lieut. STORRS has been ordered to command the steamer *Adela*; Lieut.-Commander CHAPLIN to the steamer *Dakota*; Acting Master SHEEHAN to the schooner *Kittatinny*; Acting Master LAMSON to the steamer *Sumter*; Acting Volunteer Lieut. CHARLES H. BROWN to the steamer *Virginia*.

PREVENTION OF PESTILENCE.

A Commission, consisting of D. B. SACKETT, Inspector-General United States Army, and Dr. R. H. COOLIDGE, Medical Inspector United States Army, have been designated by the War Department to confer, that suitable measures be taken to prevent the appearance of a pestilence during the coming Summer from the many sources of disease which exist around this city and its suburbs, dangerous to the troops in the city and the vicinity, have made a report, embodying many valuable suggestions and recommendations.

REMOVAL OF INDIANS.

Arrangements for the removal of the Winnebago Indians from Minnesota have been completed, and their removal will begin immediately. They are to be sent to the same destination as the Sioux—on the Upper Missouri.

The Case of Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham.

THE APPLICATION FOR A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS REFUSED.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Saturday, May 16.

The application for a writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of Hon. CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM has been refused.

NEWS FROM THE REBEL STATES

A Remarkable Article from the Richmond Enquirer.

Anticipations Regarding the Summer Campaign.

A GLOOMY VIEW OF REBEL PROSPECTS.

Gen. Rosecrans Said to be Removing His Heavy Baggage and Tents to the Rear

Landing of National Troops at West Point, Va.

Arrival of Prisoners in Richmond.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, May 16.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 15th inst., contains the following editorial article:

"There is evidently to be an active *Summer* campaign. The plan of the enemy seems to be to keep our attention constantly excited at every point at once, so that no part of our whole wide frontier may be freed from the urgent immediate apprehension of an attack. Then they can strike where they think our line is weakest or where our defenders are least prepared, and if repulsed they can retire and direct a blow at some other quarter. In the meantime they can bag much plunder and cause much sorrow, and heart-break our people by *expeditions through thinly peopled regions destitute of troops.* They can also force more and more of our people within their lines to take their hated oath for a quiet life and to save their property from confiscation. Thus they can both demoralize and rob us within our own borders, preparing all the while for serious assaults, and delivering them just when they are ready, and where they choose. *It is hard to say at what point they are most active just now.* If one looks southwest ward it would seem that the State of Mississippi is he region of most extensive operations. Immense armies are gathering in and around Vicksburgh, and while preparations are in progress for a new assault upon that place, the back country is devastated and the people plundered by cavalry raids; *but at the very same moment Charleston is kept on the qui vive by energetic preparations for another attack by sea or land, or both at once.* The object may be *only to prevent Gen. BEAUREGARD from sending away* any of the troops which now defend Charleston. *At the same instant Burnside threatens East Tennessee and Hooker, largely reinforced, is expected to cross the Rappahannock* somewhere, or anywhere from Culpepper to Port Royal, to keep some of our forces employed in the defence of Richmond. Reinforcements are sent to Fortress Monroe, and, lest any part of the country should have to resist, *the enemy's gunboats are harassing North Carolina.* In the Raleigh *Progress*, of the 13th inst., we find;

"Gunboats continue to prowl up and down the Chowan and Perquimons Rivers. They steal negroes, silver-ware, jewelry and everything they can lay their hands on, and have broken up a number of fisheries. They stole some four thousand dollars worth of jewelry from a man named COOK, breaking up his furniture, and committing other depredations. In one instance they entered a soldier's house and broke up his crockery, and furniture, etc. Five or six thousand Yankees are reported in Plymouth, and several gunboats are in the sound. There is no enemy at Edenton or Elizabeth City. They recently burnt a mill on the Chowan River, the property of Mr. HAYS, situated a mile below Winton. Some persons entertain the idea that the force at Plymouth meditate an expedition up the Roanoke.

"The great numbers of the enemy's forces and the multitude of their shipping make it easy for them to carry on simultaneously all these operations, *and they do not care for delay, for it is our people who are suffering—not theirs.* The longer this style of warfare lasts the greater will be the mass of plunder carried north the more of our mills, machine shops and railroads they will have destroyed, the more of our National resources they will have ruined and wasted, and *the better chance they will have for an irresistable advance at last.* They are in no hurry. Last year indeed there was urgent haste to get the rebellion crushed in thirty days or in ninety. *Now we hear much less of that vehement urgency;* and the whole Yankee nation seems to have laid out its accounts for war as the settled business of life, rather than consent to peace and separation. They are perfectly willing to fight upon the present system for twenty years or forty. They are willing during all that time to go on submitting to such defeats as they have sustained at Fredericksburgh and on the Rappahannock, because *by these defeats they lose not a foot of ground*—they lose nothing but men, and men are of less value to them than to us. To kill one thousand Southern soldiers they would be willing at any time to sacrifice five thousand Hessians to sustain a repulse, which they would, however, represent as "a mere retreat for strategic reasons and rather honorable than otherwise, and they would regard the transaction as a rather paying one on the whole. One thousand gallant Southern lives lost to us are ill balanced by the killing of five thousand of their base hirelings. JACKSON alone is a dearer loss to us than HOOKER and his whole one hundred and fifty thousand would be to them, and they speculate that it may be LEE's turn next, or LONGSTREET's, and that at any rate they are killing us slowly off, and they are, in the meantime, stealing much and ruining more, and their women and children are safe at home, many of them dressed better than ever before in the spoils of our homes, while Confederate women and children are routed out of house and home and chased like wild beasts. *In short, if we can endure this war for the next half century they can,* and they will wish us joy of our victories and our glory. We urge nothing, suggest nothing, hint nothing—only state the facts. Such is the policy of the enemy—such is his calculations—such is his interest and intent.

Interesting News Matters.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 14th instant, contains the following items:

CHATTANOOGA, Tuesday, May 12.

There is nothing stirring in the front.

TULLAHOMA, Tuesday, May 12.

Scouts from the front to-day report the removal of the enemy's heavy baggage and tents to the rear, at Nashville.

CHATTANOOGA, Monday, May 11.

All is quiet on our front. There are no prospects of a battle.

ANDY JOHNSON has been commissioned as a Major-General in the Yankee army, with authority to organize a force of 5,000 Tennesseeans and 10,000 niggers.

BOB JOHNSON, son of ANDY JOHNSON, has been promoted to a Brigadier-General.

Ex-Gov. NEIL S. BROWN has come through our lines from Nashville, and is now at Pulaski.

The *Enquirer* says:

"Five or six transports landed Federal troops at West Point on the 13th instant, who are throwing up intrenchments across the Point, from the Mattapony to the Pamunkey River."

The *Enquirer* of the 13th has the following:

THE YANKEE PRISONERS.—On yesterday another herd of Yankees arrived from the Rappahannock, numbering 1,750. On Sunday 1,300 more were received, and, during several days prior, there had arrived from the Rappahannock 2,900—all captured in the battle of Chancellorsville and Fredericksburgh. The total number thus far brought down, it will be seen, reaches 6,000. One thousand three hundred more reached the city on yesterday, from the West, being the larger portion of the raiding party recently captured by Gen. FORREST.

The *Sentinel* of the 14th copies the *canards* of the Philadelphia papers, with ridicule, and styles them as "false and absurd beyond precedent." It has several short letters, giving details of the actions of different brigades of their army, which are of no special importance.

The following items are of interest:

RETURNED.—The flag of truce yesterday brought to this city, from the enemy's boats on James River, 960 exchanged Confederate prisoners, 30 citizens and 10 ladies.

THE WOUNDED.—Nearly all the wounded in the recent battle have been received in this city, and have been distributed among the different hospitals. We are pleased to see that a large majority have but slight wounds, and will soon be in service again.

The *Sentinel* also has the following important item:

"Fresh meats are commanding exorbitant prices in the markets at this time. Veal and Pork $1 50 per pound, and of an inferior quality. Beef, or what is said to be Beef, commands $1 75."

There is no news from Vicksburgh in the papers of the 14th.

Rebel Finances.

It is clear that a pause has been established in the rapid depreciation of Confederate money. There are decisive indications, indeed, of a positive appreciation; *afforded by the distinct rise in price of many articles of trade.* The recent legislation of Congress, judicious though tardy, must have two results; namely, it must put a wholesome check upon speculation, and must recall from circulation a large amount of redundant paper.

Speculation is the chief cause of high prices, and speculation always becomes rife in periods of superabundant money. If there be too much money in circulation, capitalists find difficulty in putting out their funds at interest, and they at once cast about to find property which, after being held awhile, will probably command an appreciated price. Not only do capitalists thus invest their funds as a means of deriving some income from them, but, in circumstances like the present, they exchange their money for property from distrust of the money itself, fearing, if holding it, that they may lose a part of its value by depreciation, and possibly all its value by public bankruptcy.

The new issues of paper which Government is obliged to put out, must continue to keep up a redundant state of currency, and it would be idle to expect any considerable depreciation in prices, so long as the war continues to be conducted on the present prodigious scale; but it is reasonable to conclude that the currency has seen its gloomiest days, and if it cannot materially appreciate in value, it cannot fall lower than the point it lately reached.

Government and people are obliged, if they mean to maintain the war, to maintain the currency. If the currency is lost, all is lost. If Southern money is allowed to become of no value, then Southern negroes are worse than valueless, and Southern lands of no worth in Southern hands. It is very clear that the cause is not going to be lost; that our country has the physical power and moral prowess to resist successfully the public enemy, and that continued victories must bring their necessary result of honorable peace.

The corollary of these conclusions is that the currency will be maintained, that the country cannot afford to let it go down, and that if the present legislation does not sustain it, others will be enacted that will do so.

Negro Sale in Georgia.

Last week the usual monthly sale came off at Augusta, Georgia. A large number of negroes and several tracts of land were sold. The following were some of the prices obtained:

Man Len, 26 years old, $1,970; Man Bill, 35 years old, unsound, $735; Lile, aged 14, $2,050; woman and two children, $5,710; Margaret, 28 years old, $1,720; Ellen, aged 16, $1,380; Elmore, aged 18, $2,050; Luke, aged 20, $2,300; Vienna, aged 50, $483; Felicia, aged 38, $610; Harriet, aged 24 and child, $1,700; Nathan, aged 25, $1,850; Bella, 21 years old, $1,810; Susan, aged 16, $2,025; Jerry, aged 45, $1,025; Charles, aged 18, $2,235; John, 19 years old, $2,000; Richard, 18 years old, $1,510; Betty, aged 18, $1,965; Rials, 28 years old, $2,000; Jane, 24 years old, $2,350; William, aged 17, $2,600; Martha, aged 17, $2,060; Pat, aged 22, $1,600; West, aged 22, $2,050; Wiley, aged 40, unsound, $510; Ben, aged 22, $1,250; Sam, aged 21, $2,460; Priscilla, 35, unsound, $946. The aggregate of these sales is nearly $50,000.

Impressment of Horses.

Many country people hearing that horses were being impressed in this city for military purposes, have discontinued their visits to our markets. Their fears are entirely without reason. We are authorized to say that no horses of country people attending the markets will be interfered with. The Government, whilst it is supplying an urgent necessity, is, at the same time, conferring a great benefit upon the city. *It is impressing the pampered studs of luxurious gentlemen and the fat hack horses, which have been consuming the food so much needed by our citizens.* For months past it has been a common thing for hackmen and livery stable-keepers to buy meal at seven and eight dollars for their horses. *Moreover, the movement relieves the city of the hacks and their impertinent and extortionate drivers.* It has been a long time since any honest person outside of the upper ten could afford to ride in a hack, and in consequence that class of vehicles have been appropriated to the special use of negroes, thieves and prostitutes.

"Cabbage Palmetto" Bonnets.

"Necessity is the mother of invention," and as an evidence of what a people can do, when cut off from their natural channel of supply, we have been shown a most beautiful specimen of a lady's bonnet, in fact, a "love of a bonnet," made from the cabbage palmetto, a plant which grows extensively in Florida. The bonnet is complete in itself, and trimmed with flowers of the common goose feather, in imitation of the orange blossom and other colors. The skillful artisan of this new evidence of ingenuity among Southern ladies, is Miss ANN ELIZABETH FARMER, of Norfolk, Va., whom we learn, while only following the employment for pastime, has become so skillful in the art, and so enamored of it, that she has determined to procure from Florida a quantity of the material, and manufacture a number of the bonnets.

With the energy displayed on the part of the ladies in this and other departments of light ornamental work, no necessity would exist for blockade running to the Yankee North for a supply of Summer straw goods, as enough of cabbage palmetto is grown in Florida, to crown every woman and child's head in the Southern Confederacy with an elegant and beautiful head-dress.

The British Consul.

To the Editor of the Examiner:

I had an opportunity this morning to call the British Consul's attention to an article in the local column of the *Examiner*, of the 1st inst., wherein he is animadverted upon for refusing passports, and for charging a fee upon protection papers to British subjects. His explanation is very simple and conclusive. Passports he cannot issue for a passage through the Confederacy, as he has no territorial authority in these States, which belongs exclusively to the local authorities. For the North he is equally prevented issuing passports, as Mr. SEWARD will not recognize such documents, unless his counter signature has been previously obtained.

If the Consul did issue passports, he would be obliged to exact the same fee of $1 25 for each passport, which he is compelled to charge for each protection, as per act of Parliament and list of fees, which are publicly appended on the walls of his office.

Each document given out at the Consulate is numbered, registered, and has to be accounted for to the British Government at the expiration of every quarter, and the Consul has no authority to permit or to reduce the amount of any fee.

BRITISH SUBJECT.

The Confederate Flag.

The first flag of the new design adopted as the standard of the Confederate States of America, is now being prepared at the Confederate States Clothing Bureau. A small flag of the same design was raised on the Capitol on Wednesday, and the Governor and some citizens, accidentally assembled, pronounced its aspect aloft as beautiful and quite suggestive of cheers. The monster standard in course of preparation will be raised to the staff on the Capitol early next week, the elements permitting.

Piloting Yankees.

A man named J. T. JOHNSON was yesterday lodged in Castle Thunder, by order of Gen. WINDER, on the charge of piloting the Yankee cavalry in their recent raid around Richmond. His capture was effected by Capt. WHEAT's cavalry.

MAY 1863

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Important Orders Issued by Gen. Hunter.

Our Forces in the Vicinity of Charleston.

The Port Royal *New South*, of May 9, has just been received.

GEN. HUNTER'S ORDERS.

QUARANTINE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL, S. C., April 29, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 31.—The following Quarantine Regulations for the port of Port Royal, S. C., are hereby established, to be put in operation from and after the 10th day of May, 1863:

1. Hereafter, the Quarantine Ground will be in St. Helena Sound, at the place designated by a white buoy and flag.

2. It shall be the duty of the master and pilot of every vessel coming into this port, from this date until further orders, (excepting pilot-boats returning from their ordinary "cruising grounds,") to hoist a signal for the Health Officer, and to anchor off the lower buoy, there to remain until visited by him.

3. It shall be the duty of the Health Officer, without unnecessary delay, to visit every vessel made liable to visitation, and ascertain her sanitary condition, and the port from which she sailed; and every vessel having on board any case of yellow fever, small-pox, cholera, or other infectious or contagious disease—and also every vessel coming from Key West, Havana, or any other port where yellow fever may exist—he shall order to the "Quarantine Ground," there to remain as long as he may deem proper.

4. No person shall be allowed to leave the vessel until she has been examined by the "Health Officer," nor will any communication be had with the vessel until she has been so examined.

5. The fees of the Health Officer for visiting, examining and certifying vessels arriving at this port, shall be collected from all vessels except those in Government employ, or foreign vessels-of-war, at the following rates:

For each vessel from a foreign port.......$5 50

For all other vessels.......2 00

And the money thus collected will be turned over to the Medical Director, for the use of the General Hospitals in this Department.

6. These regulations will be strictly enforced by the Health Officer. Should there be any deviation therefrom, or should any of the orders given by the Health Officer to such vessels not be strictly carried out, he will report the fact immediately to the Medical Director of this Department.

7. Surgeon A. CRISPELL, United States Volunteers, is appointed Health Officer of this port.

8. Any violation of the above regulations will cause the immediate arrest and imprisonment of the offenders.

By command of Major-Gen. D. HUNTER.

CHAS. G. HALPINE, Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General Tenth Army Corps and Department of the South.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, HILTON HEAD, S. C., May 3, 1863.

1. Hereafter, all commanding officers of regiments and detachments, in forwarding applications for leave of absence for approval to these headquarters, will accompany their letter or indorsement of transmittal with information on the following points:

How many officers of the regiment or detachment are already absent on leave? How many vacancies exist? How many commissioned field or line officers will be left with the regiment or company, in case the application be granted?

2. In accordance with Section 22, of the Act of Congress approved March 3, 1863, furloughs to enlisted men, for a period not exceeding thirty days, will be granted at these headquarters, upon the recommendation and approval of the regimental and post commandants, to five per centum of the non-commissioned officers and privates, for good conduct in the line of duty.

Each application will be required to bear the certificate of the commanding officer of the regiment, that it is not in excess of the percentage allowed by law. By command of Maj.-Gen. HUNTER.

CHAS. G. HALPINE, Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General Tenth Army Corps and Department of the South.

DISMISSED.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, HILTON HEAD, S. C., May 2, 1863.

First Lieut. WILLIAM STOCKDALE, Company C, First regiment South Carolina Volunteers, and First Lieut. JAMES B. O'NEIL, Company D, same regiment, having tendered their resignations, on the ground that they feel themselves utterly incompetent to perform their duties; and it being certified by their commanding officers that they are utterly worthless and undesirable as officers, and that the sooner they can be got rid of, the better for the good of the service, the resignations of First Lieuts. STOCKDALE and O'NEIL are hereby accepted; and they, having attempted to desert, are hereby discharged the service of the United States, under circumstances not entitling them to any pay or bounty lands.

By command of Maj.-Gen. D. HUNTER.

CHAS. G. HALPINE, Lieutenant-Colonel and A. A. G., Tenth Army Corps, and Department of the South.

AFFAIRS NEAR CHARLESTON.

Affairs remain quite unchanged on the Sea Islands about Charleston. The *entente cordiale*, which has existed between our own and the rebel pickets, has been somewhat shaken by a very proper order on the part of the General Commanding there, forbidding personal communication between them. Quite a friendly relation had been established through which an interchange of luxuries have been effected; coffee being bartered for tobacco; the articles crossing the inlet in little sailboats, improvised for the occasion; and at all times the most honorable mode of dealings being observed on either side. Several soldiers having swam the inlet and landed on the rebel shore, and thereafter undergoing a severe and exhaustive "pumping" process at the hands of rebel officers, the order above alluded to was promptly issued, and communication promptly prohibited. No picket firing is allowed on either side. Taking advantage of this wise understanding, many Charleston ladies are daily seen walking the rebel beach, and observing, doubtless with a great deal of interest, the movements of the "Yankees" on Folly Island.

The troops occupying Folly Island are now very comfortably situated, the ingenuity of the soldiers having supplied from the resources of the island all deficiencies in camp equipage, palmetto leaves having been proved by experience an excellent substitute for canvas, in sheltering from the sun and protecting from rain. From a point two miles this side the northwesterly end of the island the steeples of Charleston and the flags of the forts in its harbor are plainly visible, and with glasses persons can be distinguished on Fort Sumter and the rebel vessels.

THE RAID INTO GEORGIA.

The Exploits of Gen. Dodge.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

CORINTH, Miss., May 2, 1863.

On the 16th ult., a movement of importance—the result of a consultation between Gens. ROSECRANS and GRANT—was inaugurated. For some time it had been apparent to the former that a blow struck in the neighborhood of Atlanta, Georgia, at the junction of the Macon and Western, Georgia and Montgomery and West Point Railroads, could not fail but to force BRAGG to evacuate his position near Tullahoma, as he could thereby be cut off from his base of supplies. Consequently he secured the coöperation of Gen. GRANT, and about the above date dispatched a brigade, consisting of the Eightieth Illinois, Fifty-fourth and Sixty-sixth Indiana, and Third Ohio regiments of mounted infantry, under command of Col. STREIGHT, of the former regiment, across the country, to rendezvous at Bear Creek, 30 miles east of this place. On the 20th ult., Gen. DODGE left here with three brigades, respectively commanded by Brig.-Gen. SWEENY, Cols. BAIN and MERSER, to join Col. STREIGHT and open his way beyond the creek.

At Bear Creek he met a rebel force under the guerrilla Col. RODDY, whom, after a short engagement—in which we lost about sixty in killed, wounded and prisoners, the rebel loss being about one hundred—he drove beyond the creek. Here Gen. DODGE determined to rest and await the arrival of Col. FULLER's Ohio brigade, which left here on the 21st. On the evening of the 23d, Col. FULLER reported to Gen. DODGE, and the next morning the cavalry under Col. CORNYN, of the Tenth Missouri, were sent forward a short distance, the infantry following on the morning of the 24th. On the afternoon of the 24th, Tuscumbia, Alabama, was occupied by Gen. DODGE, the cavalry being pushed forward toward Town Creek. About seven miles southeast of Tuscumbia they came across the rear guard of the enemy, when a skirmish ensued, resulting in the loss of two men killed on our side, and the wounding of Capt. OTT, of the Seventh Kansas, (Jayhawkers,) who had one of his legs shot off. As usual, however, the rebels fell back before a vigorous charge of our cavalry, retreating to Town Creek.

On Monday, the 27th, the infantry and artillery started forward from Tuscumbia, and after a short march of eight miles, camped on that night six miles from Town Creek, where the cavalry were awaiting. The next morning an advance was made to the creek, the cavalry crossing the same. A slight resistance was made by the rebels, but after a few well directed shots from one of our field batteries, they quietly fell back toward Courtland. At this point Col. STREIGHT's brigade was pushed forward, and crossing the creek at one of the lower fords, they immediately started south on the Russellville road. RODDY, supposing this was intended for a flank movement, continued falling back in the direction of Decatur—our cavalry slowly following him for a few miles, and then halting, to prevent his again advancing.

On Thursday, the 30th, Gen. DODGE, deeming that he had secured sufficient distance to prevent RODDY from troubling him, began to fall back, and by easy marches, reached this place on Saturday evening. The line of march back was identified by a scene of house-burning and marauding, the equal of which has scarce ever been seen in the history of one army. Some of the finest houses in Alabama were ruthlessly entered by the Jayhawkers and Alabama cavalry, who, after pillaging them of all valuables, applied the torch. Among the many buildings thus destroyed was the Alabama Military Academy, an institution belonging to the State, and used for the military education of certain of its citizens. It is advantageously situated on one of the mountains in the little town of Lagrange, eight miles southeast of Tuscumbia, commanding a view of the valley for forty miles. The Methodist Episcopal Church and Masonic Hall, situated near the Academy, met a similar fate.

We are gradually drifting into a warfare that, if continued, will lay the country waste; our army has become sick, apparently, of protecting the property of rebel citizens of the country through which we pass, and, instead, are destroying everything they can without detection, and, in fact, in many instances, are becoming so bold that they care very little if they are detected. During the falling back of our troops from Mount Hope to this place, the men destroyed everything they came to—burning houses, fences, out-houses, &c., without any consideration, or judgment whatever, never asking whether the owner was a loyal man or not. In fact, they deem that question useless. They do not believe a loyal citizen to the Government of the United States can be found in all the region of the Tuscumbia Valley, yet between forty and fifty families sought the protection of our lines, and came into Corinth with our troops, and eighteen loyal Alabamians joined the Alabama regiment of cavalry, (Federal.)

The route traveled by our army through the valley is marked by desolate plantations, and the ruin of buildings burned wantonly by our soldiery. Gen. D. has had all who were detected in this unauthorized work arrested, and issued orders, as soon as he found to what extent the work was going on, that any one found burning or pillaging would be instantly shot. The order, however, did not stop it. This was but the commencement. So many were engaged in it, and the feeling has become so universal even among some of the officers, that the misguided people of the rebellious States will feel henceforth, the full horrors of the war they have so wantonly provoked, that it will be impossible to prevent the recurrence of these acts and punish the offenders. And the worst of it is, that they will gradually become more and more common, until, in the end, if the war continues, destruction of property, and, perhaps worse, will be looked upon more and more as an evil which cannot be remedied, until, finally, it will be recognized as a system of the warfare we are prosecuting.

GEN. BRAGG REPORTS THE CAPTURE OF COL. STREIGHT'S COMMAND.

TULLAHOMA, Tuesday, May 5, 1863.

To Gen. S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector-General:

On the 19th of April the enemy moved from Corinth toward Tuscumbia, crossed Bear Creek with five regiments of cavalry, and two of infantry and ten pieces of artillery. Col. RODDY commanding, fought them on the 19th inst. with one regiment, killing a large number and capturing more than 100 prisoners and one piece of artillery, with horses and caissons—losing 6 killed and 20 wounded. The enemy, after burying their dead, fell back, and on the 19th were reinforced to three full brigades, the whole under command of Gen. DODGE. Skirmishing continued on the 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d and 23d.

On the night of the 19th the enemy landed troops at Eastport from a large number of steamers, and burned the town and houses on several plantations. On the 24th, RODDY fought them. Their loss was heavy—ours slight. He contested every inch of ground, but falling back before overwhelming forces, the enemy advanced and entered Tuscumbia on the 25th. The enemy advanced toward Decatur as far as Town Creek. Nothing more occurred until the 28th. On that day, FORREST with his brigade, having been ordered by me from Columbia, and engaged with the loss of one killed and three wounded. The loss of the enemy heavy. FORREST falling back.

On the 28th, FORREST discovered a heavy force of cavalry, under Col. STREIGHT, marching on Moulton and Blountsville. Gen. FORREST pursued this force with two regiments, fighting him all day and night at Driver's Gap, at Sand Mountain, with a loss of five killed and 58 wounded, Capts. FORREST and THOMPSON, it is feared, mortally. The enemy left on the field 50 killed, 150 wounded, burned 50 of his wagons, turned loose 250 mules and 150 negroes, and pursued his way towards Blountsville, Gadsden, and Rome, Ga.

On the 3d of May, between Gadsden and Rome, after five days and nights of fighting and marching, Gen. FORREST captured Col. STREIGHT and his whole command, about 1,600, with rifles, horses, &c.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

TULLAHOMA, Tuesday, May 5.

The following is Gen. FORREST's official dispatch, announcing his exploit in Georgia:

"After five days' hard marching, without provisions or forage, I captured, on the 3d inst., the enemy, 1,600 strong, near Rome, Ga., with the same number of Enfield rifles, horses and side arms."

COL. GRIERSON'S GREAT RAID.

The History of the Expedition—Safe Arrival at Baton Rouge.

From the Memphis Bulletin, May 6.

We have learned a few additional particulars regarding the brilliant movement of Col. GRIERSON through the enemy's country. It seems that Gen. HURLBUT, Gen. SMITH and Col. GRIERSON concocted a general plan by which the enemy was to be eluded, and the movement successfully executed. CHALMERS, with 1,500 men, was threatening the approaches to Memphis *via* Coldwater, and Gen. LAUMAN was sent to engage his attention in front, while Gen. W. S. SMITH should march out from Lagrange, and repair the Holly Springs Railroad, and then follow the Tallahatchie, destroying the crossings, and endeavor to get in CHALMERS' rear. At the crossing at WYATT's, on the Tallahatchie, there was a considerable little fight, but as General SMITH had a heavy force he found but little difficulty in marching right onward toward CHALMERS' supposed location, on reaching which he found that sagacious individual had moved due east, avoiding both LAUMAN and himself. In the meantime GRIERSON had got a start of three or four days of CHALMERS, who could never catch up with him. In the meantime Gen. SMITH followed after CHALMERS toward Okolona, while HATCH's regiment returned from GRIERSON's command, thus producing the impression on the enemy that our entire force had returned. We burnt the enemy's barracks at Okolona, and had a desperate fight, the enemy having been reinforced by a regiment from Mobile, BARLOW's regiment, HAINES' battalion (partly RODDY's men) and INGE's battalion. In this fight Col. HATCH lost the rear company of his command. He then demonstrated toward Columbus, and at Palo Alto, having been reinforced, he had a desperate fight, and in a charge recovered all his men excepting six, and with 500 men and two guns, took 32 prisoners and 120 guns, and mules sufficient to mount his entire command. In the meantime, the enemy had lost all traces of GRIERSON, was hastened on, capturing railroad trains, destroying telegraph wires, tearing up railroad tracks, blowing up culverts, etc., to the infinite consternation and dismay of the discomfited and dismayed foe. At last accounts GRIERSON had safely reached Baton Rouge, to the joy of the national forces in that section of Uncle Sam's heritage. The expedition, it will thus be seen, was planned by Gen. HURLBUT in this city, and together with Gen. SMITH, and Cols. HATCH and GRIERSON, was most gloriously executed.

At last accounts CHALMERS had returned to his old quarters, had taken the alarm, and was making rapid strides for the more southern latitude. His command had dwindled down from 1,500 to 900. Last Friday he passed Rocky Ford, and fearing lest he was pursued, burned the bridge to prevent pursuit.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Gen. Banks' Official Report of His Successes.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS, OPELOUSAS, April 23, 1863.

GENERAL: On the evening of the 17th, Gen. GROVER, who had marched from New Iberia by a shorter road, and thus gained the advance, met the enemy at Bayou Vermillion. The enemy's force consisted of a considerable number of cavalry, 1,000 infantry and six pieces of artillery, masked in a strong position on the opposite bank, with which we were unacquainted. The enemy was driven from his position, but not until he had succeeded in destroying the bridge over the bayou by fire. Everything had been previously arranged for this purpose.

The enemy's flight was precipitous. The night of the 17th and the whole of the next day were occupied in pushing with vigor the reconstruction of this bridge.

On the 19th the march was resumed, and continued to the vicinity of Grand Coteau, and on the following day our main force occupied Opelousas. The cavalry, supported by one regiment of infantry and a section of artillery, being thrown forward to Washington, on the Courtableau, a distance of six miles.

The command rested on the 21st. Yesterday morning, the 22d, I sent out Brig.-Gen. DWIGHT with his brigade of GROVER's division and detachments of artillery and cavalry, to push forward through Washington toward Alexandria. He found the bridges over bayous Cocodue and Bocuff destroyed, and occupied the evening and night in replacing them by a single bridge at the junction of the two bayous. The people say that the enemy threw large quantities of ammunition and some small arms into bayou Cocodue, and that the Texans declared they were going to Texas. Here the steamer Wave was burnt by the enemy, and the principal portion of her cargo, which had been transferred to a flat, captured by us. A dispatch was found by Gen. DWIGHT, in which Gov. MOORE tells Gen. TAYLOR to retreat slowly to Alexandria, and if pressed to retire to Texas. Gen. DWIGHT will push well forward to-day, and probably halt to-morrow, to continue his march or return, according to circumstances.

An expedition, consisting of the One Hundred and Sixty-second New-York, Lieut.-Col. BLANCHARD, one section of artillery, and BARRETT's Company B, First Louisiana cavalry, accompanied by Capt. DURHAM, Assistant Adjutant-General, and First Lieut. HARWOOD, Engineers, (both of my staff,) was sent out yesterday morning by way of Barre's Landing, to examine the Bayou Courtableau, in the direction of Bute-a-la-Rose. Last night Capt. DURHAM reported the road impassable, four miles beyond Barre's Landing, and that the expedition had captured the steamer *Ellen*, in a small Bayou, leading out of the Courtableau. This capture is a timely assistance to us.

I informed you in my number "9" that I had ordered the gunboats to take Butte-a-la-Rose. This was handsomely done without serious loss on the morning of the 20th inst., by Lieut. Commander COOKE, U. S. NAVY, with his gunboat and four companies of infantry. We captured here the garrison of sixty men and its commander, two heavy guns in position and in good order, a large quantity of ammunition, and the key of the Atchafalaya.

I hope not to be obliged to [illegible] in proving the decisive advantage gained in this section. We have destroyed the enemy's army and navy, and made their organization impossible by destroying or removing the material. We hold the key of the position.

Among the evidences of our victory are two thousand prisoners, two transports and twenty guns, (including one piece of the Valvado battery,) taken; and three gunboats and eight transports destroyed.

I have the honor to be, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS, Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

Major-Gen. H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief, Washington City.

A Soldier's Views of the Navy.

LETTER FROM GEN. BANKS.

Messrs. MCKAY & ALDUS, of East Boston, have now in the course of construction a steamer of about 500 tons, which they have named *Nathaniel P. Banks*. They communicated their intention to Gen. BANKS, who promptly responded in the following letter. It will be seen, however, that the General has mistaken Mr. NATHANIEL MCKAY for his brother DONALD, the builder of the *Great Republic*, *Lightning*, and other celebrated clippers, but his views are none the less true:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, OPELOUSAS, La., April 23, 1863.

Messrs. McKay & Aldus, East Boston:

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 30th of March, I received this morning at Opelousas, the rebel Capital of Louisiana, now occupied by my command. Nothing that has occurred in the course of my public life could be more gratifying to me than the honor you propose to confer. I should be delighted to have my name associated with such a ship as I know will float from your docks. Substantial war vessels—whether in the service of the Government, or engaged in commerce—swift and strong, are the great want of the country. Early in the Spring of 1861, at a meeting of the principal citizens of Massachusetts, in the Senate Chamber, over which Gov. ANDREW presided, I had the honor to suggest that the first duty of the people of Massachusetts and of New-York was to prepare the vessels engaged in commerce for war and quasi war purposes; and that the second duty they owed their country was to change their mechanical establishments into manufactories of small arms. Had this been accomplished in the Spring of 1861 (as it might easily have been done) the war would have closed before this time, and the Flag of the Union would have been reëstablished in every State and Territory. The swift sailing and strong built vessels of our marine, with slight protection and a reasonable armament, would have made it impossible for the rebel privateers to infest the seas and molest our commerce. It will be found, at the close of this war, that the maritime element has been of the highest importance. In conjunction with the army—if the full power of the people in this respect had been developed—it would have given us possession of every important point—on the Atlantic, in the Gulf, and on the Mississippi. These points in our possession, the rebellion would have been at an end.

As a citizen of the United States, I owe you many thanks for the aid you have given our commerce; for the credit you have done our country in the construction of the splendid ships that have floated from your docks; but more for the thorough, comprehensive and important analysis you have given, of the commercial and naval systems of the great Powers of Europe. Your investigation of these subjects, and the practical illustration of your ideas in the work that passes from your hands, cannot fail to be of great service to the country. I make you my acknowledgments. I shall be proud to have my name associated with the vessel which you describe, if, as I believe, it is a suggestion of your own. Accept my thanks for your kindness, and believe me,

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS, M. G. C.

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, May 4, 1863.

HEAVY LAND SUITS.

There have been two important land cases, affecting real estate in this city, decided during the past week. The first was one in which Mrs. F. B. NICHOLLS vs. W. B. OGDEN and others—among whom was CHARLES BUTLER, of New-York—were interested, known as the Northwestern Land Company. Mrs. NICHOLLS sued for her right of dower in a large amount of real estate, her husband having been a member of the Company. The case was tried in the Cook County Circuit, and a verdict for the plaintiff was obtained. It was then carried to the Supreme Court, where, after four years of litigation, the decision of the "Court below" has been affirmed. As the Court has had the case under "advisement" for over a year since it was argued, it may be supposed that the final judgment rendered is based upon the merits of the case. The dower thus accruing to the widow is estimated at $100,000, or thereabouts.

The other was also a suit brought by a widow—of our late Mayor CURTISS—to set aside a chancery sale of valuable real estate in the West Division of this city, which had been previously conveyed to Mrs. CURTISS by a deed of trust. This deed had been broken by the Court of Chancery, and land sold to the amount of $110,000. A part of the proceeds were invested in a large farm—3,000 acres, I believe,—in Champaign County. Mr. CURTISS died insolvent, and his creditors took everything. Mrs. CURTISS brought suit to have the doings of the Chancery Court set aside, and her rights under the trust deed restored. In this she failed—the Supreme Court deciding that she had, by her acts, consented to the sale of the land, &c.

A case has been recently decided in the United States District Court, for the Southern District of this State, which is of general interest, as involving a principal of very wide-spread application.

The County of Hancock issued quite a large amount of bonds in aid of the construction of the Mississippi and Wabash Railroad, under a law passed by the Legislature in 1849. Failing to pay the interest, the holder of the bonds sued and obtained a judgement on the coupons. He demanded payment, but was refused on the ground of a want of funds. He then insisted that a tax should be levied to meet the judgment. This was also refused, on the plea that the county had no power to levy such tax, and that the county was limited to four mills on a dollar for county purposes, and that the judgment and the ordinary expenses would exceed this amount. The case was argued in January; and the decision has just been announced. A peremptory writ of *mandamus* has been awarded by the Court, directing the county to levy and collect a tax sufficient to pay the plaintiff's judgment, and hold the money specifically for that purpose. Thus, this attempt at repudiation has been frustrated. A contrary decision would have been most disastrous.

MILITARY.

The Fifty-eighth Illinois—the last regiment in the State—has left Camp Butler for the Southwest. This is one of the "old regiments," and has seen much service, and after having been in four of the heaviest battles of the war, was captured, and having been exchanged, has been in camp to recruit. There are several detached companies and two batteries yet in the State. Recruiting for the old regiments is going on slowly. It has been resolved to raise and equip a Home regiment in Chicago. The movement is far advanced, and it is supposed that the ranks will be full within a fortnight. It has been taken hold of by a large number of our business men, and the necessary funds raised. Each company is to have a drill-room and armory. Over one hundred men have been enlisted here, and sent forward, for the Massachusetts colored regiment. The subject of raising a regiment of this description in this State is agitated here. It will probably be done. There appears to be a great readiness on the part of our colored population to enlist.

LITERARY.

Chicago is about to send forth some literary wares. Perhaps in this line our city may not be as successful a competitor with older communities as she is in certain material things; but, nevertheless, we are promised something creditable soon in the literary line. Messrs. SHELDON & Co., of New-York, have under way a two-volumed romance, the joint production of one of our citizens and of an English friend. As the manuscript has been read by BRYANT, and received his commendation, we look for something worth reading, at least; and, judging from some "inklings" we have had of the contents of the forthcoming work, there can be but little doubt of its being received with popular favor.

Messrs. CHURCH & GOODMAN, of this city, have in press, and will soon issue a volume entitled *War Pictures*. Its author—Rev. J. R. BOGGS—has seen much of the war in the Southwest while acting as Chaplain of a Wisconsin regiment, and has given the results of his experience and observation in a graphic and pleasing style. The volume will be illustrated, and contains nearly 300 pages.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A delegation from the Peoria Indians, now located in Kansas, passed through this city a few days since on their way to Washington, where they go on business for their tribe. One of them, BAPTISTE, has been in the Government service as interpreter for thirty years. His associates are YELLOW BEAVER and TAWCOONAH. BAPTISTE says that the Peorias and Shawnees are entirely loyal to the old Government. Many of the young men have joined the Union army, and to say that all capable of fighting would go if their services are necessary.

So mild was our Winter that we are compelled to import ice from the lower regions—or, rather, from the lower lakes. Three cargoes arrived in one day last week, and sold readily at $5@$5 50 per ton. This is something new for this latitude.

The sales of real estate have fallen off very much within the last month. The excitement appears to have pretty much passed off. There are, probably, not less than 2,500 buildings under way, or just completed, in this city at the present time. A great proportion of them are wooden dwellings in the outer parts of the town.

There is considerable excitement in Henderson County, in this State, growing out of the discovery of quite extensive deposits of copper.

Business of all kinds is active, and everything betokens unusual prosperity. The crop prospects are fair all over the West. As a specimen of what is doing, I will chronicle two days' work in the grain shipping business:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.
Tuesday..........	5,000	63,200	440,000	45,000
Wednesday..........	6,000	78,000	461,200	31,000

The shipments have been heavy all the week, but these were the two best days. Over a million of bushels of grain in forty-eight hours is considered pretty fair for a Western town. There is much complaint on account of the failure of your legislature to take action reducing canal tolls; but I suppose the Canal Board has ample power in the premises, and it is to be hoped that something will be done to meet the just demands of the West.

CHICAGO, Monday, May 11, 1863.

As a matter of course, the movements on the Rappahannock have absorbed public attention during the whole of the past week. The successful crossing of the river sent a thrill through every heart, as expectation was high that HOOKER would fully accomplish the work in hand. We were in a fever of expectation, looking for favorable results, when the news of the retreat came upon us like a flash of lightning from a clear sky. It came to us even worse than the reality, and our city was—metaphorically—clothed in sackcloth and ashes. But as the details began to arrive a better feeling prevailed, and all became hopeful again. But it would be far better if the Government would permit a correct account of affairs, as they occur, to come over the wires, and to keep the loyal people fully advised of the true condition of things. It is a mistaken policy, this reticence and deception which is practiced upon the public, and tends to the destruction of confidence even in official statements.

THE K. G. C.'S.

The Knights of the Golden Circle have been doing much mischief in the southern part of the State, in diffusing disloyal sentiments among the ignorant and prejudiced population. It has been established that they had organized a secret armed opposition to the authority of the Government on quite an extensive scale, and were only waiting a favorable opportunity to break out into overt acts. In some cases this has been done, but prematurely, and the unfortunate dupes have been snapped up by the National officers, and are now suffering for their treasonable acts. Men in this city, who, it is well known, are in correspondence with these domestic traitors, are watched, and will be arrested on the first good ground that presents itself. One, especially active, is a relative of the rebel General, BUCKNER.

By the way, I heard, a day or two since, a member of a certain D. D's. church—Baptist—in Williamsburgh, complaining of the secession proclivities of the pastor. He outraged the feelings of all his loyal people on Fast Day. Can't you smoke him out?

THE CATHOLICS.

A Catholic priest has issued a card in the daily papers, in which he claims that the Fast Day was duly observed by his communion, and insists that the statements to the contrary are incorrect. It seems that the observance consisted of a party of priests saying, or doing, High Mass in the cathedral at 6 A. M. As I reside within a few doors of "St. Patrick's," the largest Catholic church in the city, and saw no demonstration there during the day—as the non-observance of the Fast by the Catholics was a subject of general comment, and as a statement to this effect was published in a local journal, I had good reason to suppose that the occasion was wholly ignored.

CROP PROSPECTS.

The season is now sufficiently far advanced to enable us to judge of the crop prospects. From the local papers in every part of the West I gather favorable accounts in regard both to Winter and Spring grains. The indications are all highly favorable to an abundant harvest. Winter wheat is represented as never appearing better at this time of the year, and the Spring grains are coming on finely. The new articles of production—sugar cane and tobacco, will be much more largely grown in this section than heretofore. We hear of farmers in some of the Northern counties, even, of this State, who will devote fifteen and twenty acres to the cultivation of the "weed," while the quantity of land planted with sorghum will be double that of last year. It takes too large a per centage of the price of corn to pay for transportation, to render its production of much profit to the farmer. He can get more for a pound of tobacco than for a bushel of corn, and an acre will produce at least two of the former to one of the latter, so that the argument for the cultivation of this useless, noxious weed prevails, and we may look for a sensible decrease in our exports of corn hereafter. What with sugar, cotton and tobacco to compete with, it must, in a measure, "go to the wall." However, when it is recollected that not over half the land in this State is yet under cultivation, and that agricultural emigrants are constantly rushing in, the falling off in the production of corn will not be so serious as would otherwise be the case. But the increase, at least, will be arrested. Flax, too, has been sown this Spring to an unusual extent in the northern part of the State, and will henceforth take rank among our important crops.

What has been said of Illinois in regard to crop prospects, will apply equally well to Iowa, Wisconsin, Indiana and Michigan. The lack of farm laborers for harvest is feared; yet the general use of machinery will come in good play just now.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Our new City Government has been duly inaugurated. Although it is evident to everybody that the incumbents were elected through the agency of fraudulent voting, yet I presume there will be no formal contests in this city.

An Insurance Agent, whose name has not been made public, has defaulted to his principals in the sum of $10,000.

The Congregational Theological Seminary of Chicago has just made its annual report. It shows the institution to be in a comparatively prosperous condition. It has eighteen students and four Professors. It has paid off $20,000 of indebtedness for site, buildings, &c., during the past year, and now has a surplus on hand—though not enough to meet the remaining debts. Mr. PHILO CARPENTER, of this city, offers $20,000 to endow Professorships, provided a like amount is raised.

One hundred and twenty sail of vessels were entered at the Custom-house one day last week. The unusually large number was probably owing to an adverse wind during the day previous.

THE CANAL CONVENTION.

The various Committees having the matter in charge are perfecting their arrangements for this great gathering. I notice in some of the Eastern papers that the impression has got abroad that this is to be a delegated Convention. The fact that delegations have been appointed by Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce, &c., doubtless has given rise to this idea. And, then, we have a "Committee of Invitation," which is entirely out of place, as the Convention is to be a mass meeting, and the call is a general one, embracing everybody who is inclined to come. Special invitations, therefore, will be only a source of embarrassment. The railroads are acting very liberally, and half fare will be the rule from all parts of the country. The National Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations is to be held here during the same week.

Banished Kentuckians.

AN ORDER FROM GEN. BURNSIDE.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 8, 1863.

All residents of the State of Kentucky, banished from their homes by any authority whatsoever, not higher than that of the Department Commander, by reporting at these headquarters on Saturday, May 9, at 12 M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, can obtain a hearing of their cases; and all against whom definite charges, supported by sufficient proof to warrant a trial, do not appear, will be allowed to return to their homes upon taking the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States.

The General Order prohibiting the sale of fire-arms and ammunition in this Department is hereby rescinded; but all persons guilty of selling arms or ammunition to disloyal persons, or with a knowledge that they are to go into the hands of disloyal persons, will be arrested and tried for giving aid and comfort to the enemy. By Command of Major-Gen. BURNSIDE.

LEWIS RICHMOND, A. A. G.

Official—W. P. ANDERSON, A. A. G.

GEN. STONE.—Gen. CHARLES P. STONE has received orders to report to Gen. BANKS, in Louisiana, for duty, and left Washington on Saturday for New-Orleans. Nothing has transpired, that we have heard of, to disclose the reasons which have long kept Gen. STONE from active service; but, whatever they were, they have very recently ceased to influence the Government, and it was but a short time since, as we understand, that Major-Gen. HOOKER asked that Gen. STONE might be assigned to duty as chief of his Staff, but the Government did not at that time see fit to accede to the request.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Brigham Young off for the South—The Indians—A Battle.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Wednesday, April 22, 1863.

On Monday morning, BRIGHAM YOUNG and a numerous retinue, started from this city on a tour to the southern settlements. The cavalcade was quite imposing as it threaded through the streets. It will probably be considerably augmented in the earlier part of the journey by chivalric country volunteers. Of the exact compass of the tour, perhaps no one knows, as BRIGHAM himself declared on Sunday that he should be governed by the impulse of the moment; he should go north, south, east or west, turn here or there, "as he felt" at the time being. However, the probability is that the Utah "land of cotton" on the Rio Virgen, no unforeseen accident preventing, will be visited by the party; and consequently most of the intervening cities and settlements will participate in the same honor.

As a certainty, preaching and exhortation will be a principal business during the trip, and the subjects to be amplified upon will be—according to BRIGHAM's own announcement, and he is a high authority in the matter—domestic manufactures and collateral topics—the raising of cotton, flax, hemp, wool, fruits, as well as tea and the vile weed, if the last two luxuries be actually indispensable to every-day comfort, and not forgetting the manufacture of the wool and the lint into substantial apparel. For BRIGHAM avers that he can foresee that if the people of Utah do not procure for themselves clothing, there will be a stern and pressing demand for figleaves ere many years have passed away.

The Indians between this Territory and the Idaho gold mines are reported as by no means friendly, yet they have not made any recent demonstrations on the route. Some of them say they are anxious to meet Gen. CONNOR and his command, for they wish to obtain a little satisfaction for the Bear River discomfiture, the recollection of which appears to severely gall the survivors and their redskin friends and sympathizers.

The indications are that the Indians are roving northeast of this point, doubtless in anticipation of a good haul from the forthcoming emigration. Emigrants, therefore, will do well not to relax their vigilance, and to keep their powder dry, though it be reported day after day, "no Indians in sight." For the Indian has the habit of making a sudden appearance at an unexpected and particularly unwelcome moment, and at such times he takes pains to inform you that he is specially desirous of being liberally entertained and not sent empty away. And then it is that if he must be warmed and filled, it undoubtedly should be with fire and lead. But it is better still if you can put him off with a quid of tobacco, a cracker, a spoonful of paint, an old shirt, or a blanket, if you can spare one. For blood once shed is sure to breed revenge—blood for blood being not only the Mosaic creed, but the creed of the Indian, and to obtain his revenge he will hang unseen on your track, till the coveted opportunity arrives, or his own safety requires suspension of pursuit.

The little skirmish at Battle Creek, Utah County, reported last week, was followed on the 15th by a larger fight, a mile up Spanish Fork Cañon, in the same county. Col. EVANS, with about one hundred and seventy cavalry, came up with the Indian camp, apparently unawares. Various reports are given of the fight. The troops had three wounded, one of whom was Lieut. PECK, who died the same night at Springville. Of the Indians it is reported by subsequent visitors to the battle-field that four were killed and three wounded—but the troops report at least a score killed, and as many wounded. A few Indian ponies and a little other "plunder" were taken by the victors, the majority of the Indians making good their escape.

There is not the greatest accord between the troops and the settlers in respect to relations with the Indians. The settlers aim at maintaining the *entente cordiale* with these hereditarily predatory bands, without the shedding of blood, except in the most extreme cases, and then as lightly as possible. Sacrifice of flour, beef, paint, or blanketing, is invariably preferred to sacrifice of life. Under this treatment, the Indians sometimes get a trifle "mad," and behave ugly, and are saucy, but none—except a few prowling renegades from the main bands—ever shed Mormon blood.

The troops, and many emigrants, act upon a different principle. If an Indian outbreak occurs, the first thought is, "Death to the Injun." Extermination is the word to the end of the war. There is no investigation as to the original aggressor—no effort at conciliation. An Indian will sometimes be bought off by a blanket or a pony from executing bloody revenge, and it is curious the exact calculation he will make for sufficient compensation.

THE CASE OF MR. VALLANDIGHAM.

The Application for a Writ of Habeas Corpus—An Important Paper Submitted by Gen. Burnside.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, May 12.

GEORGE E. PUGH renewed his motion before Judge LEAVITT, yesterday morning, in the United States Circuit Court for a writ of *habeas corpus*, directed to Gen. BURNSIDE, directing him to bring the body of C. L. VALLANDIGHAM into Court, with the cause of his arrest and detention.

The following is the petition of Mr. PUGH:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO.

To the Honorable the Judge of the Circuit Court of the United States, within and for the District aforesaid:

Your petitioner, CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM, says that he is a native-born citizen of the State of Ohio, residing in Montgomery County, and not enlisted or commissioned in the land or the naval forces of the United States, nor called into active service as one of the militia of any State; nevertheless, on the 5th day of May, inst., between 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning of said day, his dwelling-house, (in which he and his family then were,) in the City of Dayton and County of Montgomery aforesaid, was surrounded by about one hundred soldiers, armed and in uniform as such, and acting under the direction of AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE, a Major-General in the Army of the United States; which soldiers then and there violently broke the outer door and two inner doors of your petitioner's said house, and entered the same, and then and there seized your petitioner by overpowering numbers, and thence carried him to the City of Cincinnati, in Hamilton County, in the State and Southern District of Ohio, where they imprisoned him, against his will, in a building on Second or Columbia-street, then used as a military prison; and your petitioner says that he has ever since been and now is detained in custody, in said City of Cincinnati, under a military guard, of which said AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE is Commander.

Your petitioner alleges that he was thus violently seized in his own house, in the night time, without any warrant issued upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and in contempt of his rights as an American citizen. He says, also, that since his imprisonment, as aforesaid, a paper has been delivered to him, (of which a true copy is herewith annexed,) purporting to contain a charge and a specification against him, signed by J. M. CUTTS, Captain and Judge-Advocate, on which charge and specification he has been arraigned, against his will, before a number of officers of the army of the United States, assembled in a room of the St. Charles Exchange, on East Third-street, in the City of Cincinnati, styling themselves a Military Commission, and assuming to exercise judicial authority at the instigation of said AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE, as Major-General aforesaid. But your petitioner denies that he is not subject to any such a mode of arraignment or of trial, and claims that all proceedings of that description are, in his case, forbidden by the Constitution and laws of the United States.

Therefore, and to the end that he may be relieved from manifest oppression under color of military authority, and that he may be charged in due course of law, in this Court or some other, with whatsoever crime he is intended to be imputed by the charge and specification above mentioned, your petitioner moves your Honors to grant him a writ of *habeas corpus*, directed to said AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE and all persons associated to act in obedience to his orders, commanding him and them forthwith to bring the body of your petitioner before this Court, together with the cause (if any) of his capture and detention. And your petitioner submits hereby to whatsoever the Constitution of the United States in this behalf may require.

C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

By GEORGE E. PUGH, his attorney, Southern District of Ohio, to wit:

GEORGE E. PUGH, being duly sworn, says that he makes this application for a writ of *habeas corpus*, at the request of C. L. VALLANDIGHAM, the petitioner above named. And that he believes the matters alleged in the foregoing petition to be true.

GEORGE E. PUGH.

Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my presence, this 9th day of May, A. D. 1863.

JOS. H. GEIGER,

Clerk, U. C. U. S., Southern District of Ohio.

District-Attorney BALL said he was requested by Gen. BURNSIDE to ask the Court for a delay of half an hour, when he would submit a statement, which was then being prepared in the case.

The Court granted the delay, and in half an hour Mr. BALL submitted the following statement prepared by Gen. BURNSIDE:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 11, 1863.

To the Honorable the Circuit Court of the United States within and for the Southern District of Ohio:

The undersigned, commanding the Department of the Ohio, having received notice from the Clerk of said Court that an application for the allowance of a writ of *habeas corpus* will be made this morning before your Honors on behalf of CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM, now a prisoner in my custody, asks leave to submit to the Court the following

STATEMENT:

"If I were to indulge in wholesale criticisms of the policy of the Government, it would demoralize the army under my command, and every friend of his country would call me a traitor. If the officers or soldiers were to indulge in such criticisms, it would weaken the army to the extent of their influence; and if this criticism were universal in the army, it would cause it to be broken to pieces, the Government to be divided, our homes to be invaded, and anarchy to reign. My duty to my Government forbids me to indulge in such criticisms; officers and soldiers are not allowed to so indulge, and this course will be sustained by all honest men.

Now, I will go further. We are in a state of civil war. One of the States of this Department is at this moment invaded, and three others have been threatened. I command the Department, and it is my duty to my country and to this army to keep it in the best possible condition; to see that it is fed, clad, armed, and as far as possible, to see that it is encouraged. If it is my duty and the duty of the troops to avoid saying anything that would weaken the army, by preventing a single recruit from joining the ranks, by bringing the laws of Congress into disrepute, or by causing dissatisfaction in the ranks, it is equally the duty of every citizen in the Department to avoid the same evil. If it is my duty to prevent the propagation of this evil in the army, or in a portion of my Department, it is equally my duty in all portions of it; and it is my duty to use all the force in my power to stop it.

If I were to find a man from the enemy's country distributing in my camps speeches of their public men that tended to demoralize the troops or to destroy their confidence in the constituted authorities of the Government, I would have them tried and hung if found guilty, and all the rules of modern warfare would sustain me. Why should such speeches from our own public men be allowed?

The Press and public men, in a great emergency like the present, should avoid the use of party epithets and bitter invectives, and discourage the organization of secret political societies, which are always undignified and disgraceful to a free people, but now they are absolutely wrong and injurious; they create dissensions and discord, which just now amount to treason. The simple names "Patriot" and "Traitor" are comprehensive enough.

As I before said, we are in a state of civil war, and an emergency is upon us which requires the operations of some power that moves more quickly than the civil.

There never was a war carried on successfully without the exercise of that power.

It is said that the speeches which are condemned have been in the presence of large bodies of citizens, who, if they thought them wrong, would have then and there condemned them. That is no argument. These citizens do not realize the effect upon the army of our country, who are its defenders. They have never been in the field; never faced the enemies of their country; never undergone the privations of our soldiers in the field; and besides they have been in the habit of hearing their public men speak, and, as a general thing, of approving of what they say; therefore, the greater responsibility rests upon the public men and upon the public Press, and it behooves men to be careful as to what they say. They must not use license, and plead that they are exercising liberty. In this Department it cannot be done. I shall use all the power I have to break down such a license, and I am sure I will be sustained in this course by all honest men. At all events, I will have the consciousness, before God, of having done my duty to my country, and when I am swerved from the performance of that duty by any pressure, public or private, or by any prejudice, I will no longer be a man or a patriot.

I again assert that every power I possess on earth, or that is given me from above, will be used in defence of my Government, on all occasions, at all times, and in all places within this Department. There is no party, no community, no State Government, no State legislative body, no corporation, body of men that have the power to inaugurate a war policy that has the validity of law and power, but the constituted authorities of the Government of the United States; and I am determined to support their policy. If the people do not approve that policy, they can change the constitutional authorities of that Government, at the proper time and by the proper method. Let them freely discuss the policy in a proper tone; but my duty requires me to stop license, and intemperate discussion, which tends to weaken the authority of the Government and army; whilst the latter is in the presence of the enemy—it is cowardly so to weaken it. This license could not be used in our camps—the man would be torn in pieces who would attempt it. There is no fear of the people losing their liberties; we all know that to be the cry of demagogues, and none but the ignorant will listen to it; all intelligent men know that our people are too far advanced in the scale of religion, civilization, education and freedom, to allow any power on earth to interfere with their liberties; but this same advancement in these great characteristics of our people teaches them to make all necessary sacrifices for their country, when an emergency requires. They will support the constituted authorities of the Government, whether they agree with them or not. Indeed, the army itself is a part of the people, and is so thoroughly educated in the love of civil liberty, which is the best guarantee for the permanence of our Republican institutions, that it would itself be the first to oppose any attempt to continue the exercise of military authority after the establishment of peace by the overthrow of the rebellion. No man on earth can lead our citizen soldiery to the establishment of a military despotism, and no man living would have the folly to attempt it. To do so would be to seal his own doom. On this point there can be no ground for apprehension on the part of the people.

It is said that we can have peace if we lay down our arms. All sensible men know this to be untrue. Were it so, ought we to be so cowardly as to lay them down until the authority of the Government is acknowledged?

I beg to call upon the fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, sons, daughters, relatives, friends, and neighbors of the soldiers in the field to aid me in stopping this license and intemperate discussion, which is discouraging our armies, weakening the hands of the Government, and thereby strengthening the enemy. If we use our honest efforts, God will bless us with a glorious peace and a united country. Men of every shade of opinion have the same vital interest in the suppression of this rebellion; for should we fail in the task, the dread horrors of a ruined and distracted nation will fall alike on all, whether patriots or traitors.

These are substantially my reasons for issuing "General Order No. 38," my reasons for the determination to enforce it, and also my reasons for the arrest of Hon. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM for a supposed violation of that order, for which he has been tried. The result of that trial is now in my hands.

In enforcing this order I can be unanimously sustained by the people, or I can be opposed by factious, bad men. In the former event, quietness will prevail; in the latter event, the responsibility and retribution will attach to the men who resist the authority, and the neighborhoods that allow it.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. E. BURNSIDE, Major-General.

Commanding the Department of the Ohio.

Mr. PUGH then resumed his argument in support of his motion, and spoke for nearly three hours. His remarks went to show that the arrest, trial and confinement of his client was without authority of law, and that not even Congress or the President had the right to deprive him of his liberty, much less an officer who was merely the creature of the Government. He contended that his client could only be deprived of his liberty by due process of law, and then on the presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury. He quoted freely from the Constitution and various legal authorities, in support of his argument.

Mr. A. H. PERRY followed on the part of Gen. BURNSIDE, in a clear and able legal argument. He said he had no instructions from Gen. BURNSIDE, but that the General desired that the question should be fully discussed as to his power and duties as a Commander in the field. He said he considered the statement of Gen. BURNSIDE unnecessary, but that it did not profess to be a defence of his course, but was simply given to the Court to make known the principles upon which he was acting.

Without concluding the argument the Court adjourned.

Address of Vallandigham to the Democracy of Ohio.

From the Darke County (Ohio) Democrat.

MILITARY PRISON, CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 5, 1863.

To the Democracy of Ohio:

I am here in a military bastile for no other offence than my political opinions and the defence of them, and of the rights of the people, and of your constitutional liberties. Speeches made in the hearing of thousands of you, in denunciation of the usurpations of power, infractions of the Constitution and laws, and of military despotism, were the sole cause of my arrest and imprisonment. I am a Democrat—for Constitution, for law, for the Union, for liberty—this is my only crime. For no disobedience to the Constitution, for no violation of law, for no word, sign, or gesture of sympathy with the men of the South, who are for disunion and Southern independence, but in obedience to their demand, as well as the demand of Northern Abolition Disunionists and traitors, I am here in bonds to-day; but,

"Time, at last, sets all things even."

Meanwhile, Democrats of Ohio, of the Northwest, of the United States, be firm, be true to your principles, to the Constitution, to the Union, and all will yet be well. As for myself, I adhere to every principle, and will make good, through imprisonment and life itself, every pledge and declaration which I have ever made, uttered or maintained from the beginning. To you, to the whole people, to time, I again appeal. Stand firm. Falter not an instant!

C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

The Siege of Suffolk.

AN ORDER FROM MAJ.-GEN. DIX.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS, FORT MONROE, Va., May 6, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 32.—The Major-General Commanding, congratulates Maj.-Gen. PECK, and the troops under his command at Suffolk, on the sudden retreat of the enemy to the Blackwater, after a close investment of the place for more than three weeks by a superior force, led by some of the most distinguished Generals in the service of the Insurgents. The enemy has sustained a loss of five guns, and not less than fifteen hundred men in prisoners, killed, wounded and deserters, while ours is limited to a comparatively small number in killed and wounded. For this result the highest praise is due to Maj.-Gen. PECK, through whose untiring industry and good judgment during the last six months the place has been strongly fortified, and through whose watchfulness it has been held during the investment. The same high praise is due to the troops under his command, and to their officers. Their courage and vigilance, their firmness in resisting the enemy's attacks, their gallantry in assaulting him in his works on repeated occasions, deserve the heartfelt thanks which the Major-General Commanding hereby tenders to them.

The Major-General Commanding avails himself of the occasion to acknowledge the gallant and efficient coöperation of the gunboats sent by Admiral LEE into the Nansemond, under Lieutenants CUSHING and LAMSON, in silencing the enemy's batteries, in resisting the enemy's attempts to cross the river, and especially the assistance lent by the latter to Gen. GETTY in capturing five of the enemy's guns. By command of

Maj.-Gen. DIX.

D. T. VAN BUREN, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

—The editor of the Plymouth *Democrat* was recently arrested, taken to Indianapolis by order of Gen. HASCALL, and, after a short detention, sent on to Gen. BURNSIDE, at Cincinnati. The cause of his arrest was the publication of a comment on Gen. HASCALL's Order No. 9, in which the spirit of the order was ridiculed, its authority contemned, and its purpose wilfully misrepresented.

FROM BERMUDA.

Opening of the House of Assembly—The Governor's Address—Blockade Runners.

From our Bermuda files we learn that the House of Assembly convened on April 15, and was opened with an address from his Excellency the Governor, which contained the following allusions to American affairs:

"I am glad to be able to acquaint you that the revenue of the past year shows a very satisfactory result. There is no doubt but that this is largely due to circumstances of an exceptional character arising out of the existing state of affairs in the neighboring Continent of North America, and it will be unwise not to be prepared for that reaction which must ensue on their rearrangement. I have no doubt but that this consideration will be borne in mind when you are considering the Supply bill of the year.

Having, in accordance with your expressed wish, transmitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies your address requesting that Her Majesty's Government might be pleased to allow the extension to this Colony of the provisions of the Acts 3 and 4 Vic., Cap. 33, whereby clergymen ordained in the United States can be permitted under certain circumstances to perform service in the Established Churches of the United Kingdom, I have to inform you that His Grace is of opinion, after careful consideration of the subject, that on general grounds it would be unadvisable to interfere in the matter by Imperial legislation, whether in order to deal with the question directly, or to authorize the Colonial Legislature to deal with it.

Amongst the matters of local importance which I have to bring to your notice at the commencement of a new session is the condition of a law regulating the collection of the revenue. By the act in question, No. 14, 1861, it is provided that all 'ad valorem duties' payable on imports shall be paid on the invoice price of the same, on a declaration made and subscribed by the importer that such invoice price was the true cost of the articles at the place whence imported. Invoices of goods from the United States are usually made out in dollars, the money of account of that country, which under ordinary circumstances are worth four shillings and two pence British sterling, and importers have been accustomed to ascertain the value of their goods for duty, by converting the invoices in dollars into British sterling at this rate. Recent events in the United States have, however, caused the value of the dollar of account to be much depreciated, and certain importers finding that by following this course they are actually paying a duty of between four and five per cent. on the cost of their goods at the place whence imported, a proceeding not apparently contemplated by the law, tendered to the Receiver-General entries of their goods, the value of which was given in sterling money, (according to the form in the Schedule A annexed to the act,) in pounds, shillings and pence, and which they declared to be the true cost of the same. The case being an entirely new one, the Receiver-General applied to me for instructions, and on referring it to the Attorney-General, and subsequently to the Privy Council, I was advised by them that if importers presented to the Receiver-General entries of goods imported, the value of which they declared to be in the terms of the act just and true, and if it appeared to the Receiver-General that the value of the goods so specified was not below their true and actual sterling cost at the place whence imported, he was bound to accept the same as satisfactory, and to receive the duty thereon.

Such is the course which has been recently adopted in strict conformity with the letter of the law, and, as far as I am able to judge, with its spirit also; but it has occurred both to myself and the Privy Council that the framers of the act may not have intended that it should have this operation, and as the result of its adoption is that the revenue of the country does not benefit to the extent that it would were the duties to be received on the nominal in place of the real value of the United States money of account, I have thought it due to the legislative bodies to summon them at an earlier period than usual to afford to the House of Assembly the opportunity of initiating fresh legislation on the subject, should it have reason to be dissatisfied with the operation of the existing law."

To this the Legislative Council replied:

"The subject to which your Excellency calls the particular attention of the Legislature, the depreciation of the dollar of account in the United States of North America, and the consequent large practical increase of the ad valorem duty upon articles imported from that country, whenever the duty is computed upon the nominal instead of the real value of the money of account, will no doubt be duly and carefully considered by the representatives of the people. And it is very satisfactory to us that your Excellency has thought fit to convene the legislative bodies at an earlier period than usual, in order to afford the House of Assembly the opportunity of initiating fresh legislation on this subject, should they have reason to be dissatisfied with the operation of the existing law."

BLOCKADE RUNNERS.

We find the following notices of the movements of the blockade runners in the *Bermuda journals*:

Sailed—April 7, Confederate steamer *Gen. Beauregard*, COXETTER; general merchandise and 40 barrels potatoes.

The schooner Alma, of these Islands, which sailed hence for Beaufort, N. C., with a cargo of salt, put back on Thursday last, much injured and having lost sails, &c. Encountered heavy weather till the 22d inst., at which time being off Hatteras experienced a severe gale which continued four days, during which the *Alma* was thrown on her beam-ends, had her sails split and fore gaff broken. The damage sustained being so extensive, the Captain was compelled to bear up for the nearest port.

April 16, Confederate steamer *Robt. A. Lee*, WILKINSON, St. Johns, N. B.; general merchandise.

PORT OF ST. GEORGE.—*Arrived*—April 22, schooner *Lone Star*, CAREY, from Halifax, bound to Nassau, called here to land BEVERLY TUCKER, Esq.

THE CONSCRIPTION.

The Provost-Marshals, Commissioners and Surgeons for the States of New-York and New-Jersey.

PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4, 1863.

The following named officers are announced, having been appointed by the President, in conformity with sections 5 and 8 of the act approved March 3, 1863, "for enrolling and calling out the National forces," &c. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly:

[The following are the names of those appointed for the States of New-York and New-Jersey:]

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

First District—Capt. Edwin Rose,* Provost-Marshal; Wm. S. McCunn, Commissioner; Dr. John Ordronaux, Surgeon.

Second District—Capt. S. T. Maddox, Provost-Marshal; C. W. Cheshire, Commissioner; Dr. George S. Woodman, Surgeon.

Third District—Capt. S. B. Gregory, Provost-Marshal; A. M. Beebe, Commissioner; Dr. N. L. North, Surgeon.

Fourth District—Capt. J. B. Erhardt,* Provost-Marshal; Daniel McFarland, Commissioner; Dr. James O'Rourke, Surgeon.

Fifth District—Capt. John Duffy, Provost-Marshal; H. P. West, Commissioner; Dr. Ernest Krackoulzer, Surgeon.

Sixth District—Capt. J. W. Farr, Provost-Marshal; C. A. Lamont, Commissioner; Dr. J. W. Powell, Surgeon.

Seventh District—Capt. Fred. C. Wagner, Provost-Marshal; Boardman Baldwin, Commissioner; Dr. J. R. Vankleeck, Surgeon.

Eighth District—Capt. B. F. Manniere, Provost-Marshal; Spencer Kirby, Commissioner; Dr. George F. Woodward, Surgeon.

Ninth District—Capt. E. E. Jenkins, Provost-Marshal; John M. Lands, Commissioner; Dr. W. H. Thomas, Surgeon.

Tenth District—Capt. M. G. Leonard, Provost-Marshal; James Ryder, Commissioner; Dr. G. B. Upham, Surgeon.

Eleventh District—Capt. A. L. Nanny, Provost-Marshal; John C. Holly, Commissioner; Dr. John C. Boyd, Surgeon.

Twelfth District—Capt. Isaac Platt, Provost-Marshal; Joseph Wild, Commissioner; Dr. Wm. H. Pitcher, Surgeon.

Thirteenth District—Capt. Joshua Fiero, Jr., Provost-Marshal; Geo. T. Pierce, Commissioner; Dr. A. H. Knapp, Surgeon.

Fourteenth District—Capt. John O. Cole, Provost-Marshal; Jacob Vrooman, Commissioner; Dr. O. S. Vanderpool, Surgeon.

Fifteenth District—Capt. Charles Hughes, Provost-Marshal; Jas. Forsyth, Commissioner; Dr. Charles S. Hubbell, Surgeon.

Sixteenth District—Capt. Geo. Clendon, Jr.,* Provost-Marshal; A. P. Brand, Commissioner; Dr. George Page, Surgeon.

Seventeenth District—Capt. S. C. F. Thorndike, Provost-Marshal; R. W. Judson, Commissioner; Dr. Henry Hewitt, Surgeon.

Eighteenth District—Capt. J. P. Butler, Provost-Marshal; R. F. Simmons, Commissioner; Dr. Uriah Potter, Surgeon.

Nineteenth District—Capt. Samuel Gordon, Provost-Marshal; George S. Gorham, Commissioner; Dr. Sol. F. McFarland, Surgeon.

Twentieth District—Capt. Fred. Emerson, Provost-Marshal; Arthur Pond, Commissioner; Dr. Edward L. Walker, Surgeon.

Twenty-first District—Capt. J. P. Richardson, Provost-Marshal; Ivers Monroe, Commissioner; Dr. Welcome A. Babcock, Surgeon.

Twenty-second District—Capt. A. L. Scott,* Provost-Marshal; Daniel L. Mitchell, Commissioner; Dr. J. B. Murdock, Surgeon.

Twenty-third District—Capt. Alonzo Wood, Provost-Marshal; Wm. Andrews, Commissioner; Dr. John H. Knapp, Surgeon.

Twenty-fourth District—Capt. John N. Knapp, Provost-Marshal.

Twenty-fifth District—Capt. W. T. Reamer, Provost-Marshal; Jacob A. Meade, Commissioner; Dr. Zara H. Blake, Surgeon.

Twenty-sixth District—Capt. Edward C. Kattell, Provost-Marshal; James N. Eldridge, Commissioner; Dr. Samuel B. Foster, Surgeon.

Twenty-seventh District—Capt. M. J. Greene, Provost-Marshal; Wm. T. Post, Commissioner; Dr. Joshua D. Graves, Surgeon.

Twenty-eighth District—Capt. O. H. Palmer,* Provost-Marshal; S. H. Clark, Commissioner; Dr. Axel Backus, Surgeon.

Twenty-ninth District—Capt. Levi T. Bowen, Provost-Marshal; Wells Headushott, Commissioner; Dr. Peter P. Murphy, Surgeon.

Thirtieth District—Capt. Gustavus A. Scroggs, Provost-Marshal; Wm. A. Rogers, Commissioner; Dr. John S. Trowbridge, Surgeon.

Thirty-first District—Capt. Geo. W. Palmer, Provost-Marshal; C. S. Cary, Commissioner; Dr. Horace H. Glidden, Surgeon.

Col. ROBERT NUGENT, Sixty-ninth New-York Volunteers, has been detailed to aid the War Department in the arrest of deserters and in securing uniformity in the execution of the Enrollment act in the first nine districts of the State of New-York; headquarters New-York City.

Major FREDERICK TOWNSEND, Eighteenth United States Infantry, has been detailed for like duty in the remaining districts of the State; headquarters at Albany.

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

First District—Captain R. C. Johnson,* Provost-Marshal; James M. Scovel, Commissioner; Dr. John R. Stevenson, Surgeon.

Second District—Capt. J. S. Coppock, Provost-Marshal; James Wilson, Commissioner; Dr. Richard R. Rogers, Surgeon.

Third District—Capt. Wm. M. Shipman, Provost-Marshal; Ezra M. Hunt, Commissioner; Dr. Geo. R. Chetwood, Surgeon.

Fourth District—Capt. James Brown,* Provost-Marshal; Peter S. Decker, Commissioner; Dr. Wm. Pierson, Jr., Surgeon.

Fifth District—Capt. Elias N. Miller, Provost-Marshal; Cornelius Van Vorst, Commissioner; Isaac A. Nichols, Surgeon.

Lieut.-Col. R. C. BUCHANAN, Fourth Infantry, United States Army, has been detailed to aid the War Department in the arrest of deserters, and in securing uniformity in the execution of the Enrollment act in the State of New-Jersey—headquarters at Trenton.

JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

* Those officers thus indicated have been in the military service of the United States.

The Re-enlistment of Volunteers.

AN IMPORTANT ORDER FROM ADJT.-GEN. SPRAGUE.

Adjt.-Gen. SPRAGUE, by order of Gov. SEYMOUR, has issued an important order, carrying out the provisions of the bill passed by the Legislature, on April 17, to encourage "The reenlistment of volunteers now in the service of the United States, and the enlistment of persons into regiments and corps now in said service and hereafter to be organized." After reciting the law the order proceeds:

As the General Government does not recognize the enlistment of volunteers for a shorter period than three years, unless sooner discharged, the foregoing bounty can only be paid to the following classes of volunteers, viz.:

I. To the soldier who *reenlists* for three years, unless sooner discharged, will be paid $150.

II. It will be perfected in this manner: If he reenlists within thirty days from the date of discharge, he will be paid $30 down and $120 when he is reported with his regiment in the field.

Three enlistment papers will be made out, one to be sent to the Paymaster-General, Albany, N. Y., upon the back of which will be written:

Received, —— N. Y., —— 1863, Thirty (30) dollars of bounty. One hundred and twenty (120) dollars due.

Co. —— Regiment.

Another, without indorsement, forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the State; the third will be retained by the recruiting-officer, from which he will make up his muster-roll. When the soldier has joined his regiment, the amount due will be paid upon a paper, as follows:

I certify that —— Company —— Regiment N. Y. S. Vols. is present.

Commanding —— Regiment, N. Y. Vols.

On the back of this will be the soldier's receipt for the money, duly witnessed. When this is received by the Paymaster-General, the amount will be forwarded to him, or to whomsoever he may desire, payable to order.

III. The second class of volunteers are *enlistments* for three years unless sooner discharged. To such, a bounty of seventy-five dollars will be paid in this manner:

Three enlistment papers will be perfected precisely as before stated. Ten (10) dollars will be paid the recruit upon signing the papers, and the remaining sixty-five (65) dollars when the man is with the regiment. The same certificates as stated will be made, and the same number of enlistment papers, and disposed of in a corresponding manner. Should the recruiting officer advance the ten (10) dollars, he will be refunded upon depositing the enlistment papers, indorsed, with the receipt, with the Paymaster-General.

IV. The United States pays to the soldier who enlists, or who reenlists, one hundred dollars bounty; twenty-five of which is paid when the regiment is organized, and the remaining seventy-five (75) dollars when he is discharged. One month's pay, thirteen (13) dollars, is advanced when the regiment is organized. A soldier is paid from the date of enlistment.

V. The oath must be administered by a United States Mustering and Disbursing officer, or by any person authorized to administer an oath under the statutes of the State.

VI. The recruit must be between the ages of 18 and 45. Under no circumstances should a man be enlisted who is under the age of eighteen.

VII. All enlisted men in any organization within the State, must be examined by a State Surgeon before receiving the bounty, who will place his name on each of the enlistment papers, with the remark—Approved. If a man is reenlisted in the field, the Regimental or Post Surgeon will do the same.

VIII. The State Surgeons assigned to the recruiting duty are as follows:

CHARLES WINNE, M. D., Buffalo.
PETER P. STAATS, M. D., Albany.
THOMAS E. BURTSELL, M. D., New-York City.
I. PLATT FOOTE, M. D., Plattsburgh.
GEORGE W. AVERY, M. D., Rochester.
WILLIAM C. WEY, M. D., Elmira.

IX. Those men who have enlisted in any regiment or corps, excepting nine months' men, since the 1st day of November, 1862, will receive the bounties.

X. All necessary blanks can be obtained at this office.

XI. Officers recruiting for regiments will place on file in the offices of the United States Mustering and Disbursing Officers throughout the State, copies of their appointments; unless they do so, no facilities in their duties will be granted.

XII. A recruiting officer, when he has deposited in the Adjutant-General's office of the State, forty enlistment papers complete, the United States Mustering Officer will be desired to muster him into the service as a *First Lieutenant*; the Captain and Second Lieutenant will be mustered when the company is complete.

Then, after detailing the organization, which is identical of course with that previously prescribed, the order proceeds:

XIV. Volunteers recruited in the City of New-York and vicinity will be uniformed by the Quartermaster-General of the State, No. 51 Walker-street, New-York, upon the requisition of the Regimental Quartermaster, approved by the Colonel of the regiment, accompanied by a certificate of the number of men mustered into the service by the proper mustering officer.

XV. To uniform Regiments organized in the interior of the State, the Regimental Quartermaster will make a requisition for a limited supply of uniforms, approved by the Commanding Officer, upon the Quartermaster-General, at No. 51 Walker-street, New-York City, who will furnish what is required, in bulk, and send it to its destination.

At the same time the Colonel will transmit to the Quartermaster-General a certificate, on honor, of the number of men under his command.

XVI. Organizations in the interior of the State will report to these Headquarters, every five days, the strength of their commands, in accordance with the blank forms furnished. Officers disregarding the foregoing details will have their authorizations to recruit revoked.

XVII. Thirty days are allowed to reorganize old regiments, when the officers will be mustered into service, and each take rank from his original date.

XVIII. Officers recruiting for regiments in the field, under the authority of the State, will report their recruits to Maj. H. S. LANSING, No. 51 Walker-street, New-York City, to be sent to the barracks on Staten Island. Such recruits are entitled to all the bounties under the foregoing regulations.

XIX. Officers not accounting satisfactorily for public property placed in their charge, will not be mustered into service.

XX. The United States Mustering and Disbursing Officers throughout the State, will, no doubt, render to recruiting officers every facility, providing their duties are discharged with fidelity, and by a course of conduct give respectability and character to their positions.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,
JOHN T. SPRAGUE, Adjutant-General.

Hon. J. J. Crittenden's Position.

HE FAVORS A VIGOROUS PROSECUTION OF THE WAR.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Monday, May 11, 1863.

A convention of citizens of this Congressional District assembles to-morrow, to nominate a candidate for Congress. Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, a candidate for nomination, addressed the people of this county this afternoon. His remarks consisted mostly in a review of his course in the late Congress, first alluding to his Compromise resolution. If it had been adopted by the South, as it was agreed to by the North, the rebellion and war would have been obviated. He had not changed his opinion in regard to the war being unjustifiable, and although the Administration had departed from the pledge of his resolution, he was still for the prosecution of the war. Notwithstanding all obnoxious acts of confiscation, emancipation and negro soldiers, he was for the prosecution of the war without armistices, and regardless of foreign intervention, until the rebellion was crushed. But he appealed to Kentuckians especially to favor the prosecution of the war. They had more than a general interest in the war. The rebels wanted Kentucky, and were determined to have her. Her people were rich and prosperous, and would pay heavy taxes, and would make good soldiers for the Confederacy. But he hoped Kentucky never would be subjugated. But if she withheld men and means, as some of them counseled, they basely surrendered themselves, and were unworthy of free government. He admitted the encroachments upon the Constitution and law, but they were minor evils compared with the destruction of the Government, and, after the war, could be remedied. It was the duty of freemen first to save the country from the uplifted sword and then save the Constitution. Some of the measures of the Administration were obnoxious, but the rebellion was more so. These sentiments were greeted with great applause by the large assembly who listened to them very attentively. At the close of his speech, a resolution was adopted unanimously declaring him the choice of the people of Fayette and Scott Counties as their representative in the next Congress. Col. J. M. HARLAN, of Frankfort, followed in a well-timed war speech, which was received with marked favor.

Colored Soldiers.

MAJOR-GEN. HUNTER'S OPINION OF THEIR EFFICIENCY.

The following is the letter referred to by telegraph as having been received by Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL, S. C., May 4, 1863.
To His Excellency the Governor of Massachusetts, Boston, Mass.:

* * * * * * *

I am happy to be able to announce to you my complete and eminent satisfaction with the results of the organization of negro regiments in this Department. In the field, so far as tried, they have proved brave, active, enduring and energetic, frequently outrunning, by their zeal and familiarity with the Southern country, the restrictions deemed prudent by certain of their officers. They have never disgraced their uniform by pillage or cruelty, but have so conducted themselves, upon the whole, that even our enemies, though more anxious to find fault with these than with any other portion of our troops, have not yet been able to allege against them a single violation of any of the rules of civilized warfare.

These regiments are hardy, generous, temperate, patient, strictly obedient, possessing great natural aptitude for arms, and deeply imbued with that religious sentiment—call it fanaticism, such as like—which made the soldiers of Cromwell invincible. They believe that now is the time appointed by God for their deliverance; and under the heroic incitement of this faith, I believe them capable of showing a courage and persistency of purpose which must in the end extort both victory and admiration.

In this connection, I am also happy to announce to you that the prejudices of certain of our white soldiers and officers against these indispensable allies are rapidly softening or fading out; and that we have now opening before us in this Department, which was the first in the present war to inaugurate the experiment of employing colored troops, large opportunities of putting them to distinguished and profitable use.

With a brigade of liberated slaves already in the field, a few more regiments of intelligent colored men from the North would soon place this force in a condition to make extensive incursions upon the main land, through the most densely populated slave regions; and from expeditions of this character I make no doubt the most beneficial results would arise. I have the honor to be, Governor, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

D. HUNTER, Major-General Commanding.

—Miss FANNY C. JAMES, daughter of Mr. JOHN JAMES, of Baltimore, whose wife was recently sent South upon the charge of disloyalty, was arrested at her father's residence on May 12, in Baltimore, on the charge of treason, and giving aid and comfort to the enemy, and was committed to jail to await a trial under the treason law of Maryland. A copy of a letter sent to Miss JAMES from Richmond, and signed "N." was found, wherein the receipt of goods and medicines sent by Miss JAMES to Richmond was acknowledged. She is advised to remain in Baltimore, as she can do more there than elsewhere for the rebel cause; and the writer regrets that the men of Baltimore are not like her in feeling and energy. Provost-Marshal FISH and Yankees are generally denounced; and Miss JAMES is advised, if necessary, to take the "Yankee oath three times a day if they wish it, just before every meal." She is also requested to "remember the signal at Sheppardstown."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

New-York Institution for the Blind.

Certainly none of the Anniversaries has attracted a finer audience than that which crowded Irving Hall, Friday evening, on the occasion of the Annual Exhibition of the pupils of the New-York Institution for the Blind. For many years the miraculous attainments of these unfortunates have surprised and delighted the New-York public, but on this, the performance was even more astounding than ever before. Indeed, the blind boys and girls seemed to know quite as much History, Geography, Reading, Arithmetic, and even Geometry, as most juveniles, *who have the benefit of vision, while their knowledge* of the existing war even surpassed that of many grown people. One of the boys was asked when the war would end, and brought down the house with the reply, "When the Stars and Stripes float from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Lakes to the Gulf." One of the boys read raised print through four thicknesses of a pocket handkerchief. Another traced on raised maps different routes from one part of the globe to another; another replaced in a block map the States which had been disconnected. But the most surprising, as well as agreeable portion of the entertainment, was the musical part—vocal and instrumental—consisting of solos, choruses, madrigals, catches, duets, glees and rounds, all of which elicited enthusiastic praise. The piano solo, composed and performed by Mr. E. KANSKI, one of the graduates; the solo from "The Creation;" the madrigal, "Now is the month of Maying," and the battle hymn, by Mrs. JULIA WARD HOWE, were excellent. The following is the concluding verse of the last-named:

In the beauty of the lilies Christ was borne across the sea,
With a glory in his bosom that transfigures you and me;
As He died to make men holy, let us die to make men free,
While God is marching on.

The Trouble on Staten Island.

NEW-DORP, Friday, May 15, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your account of the riot at this post, you have unintentionally omitted to mention the laudable conduct of the Tompkins, Seymour and Thirteenth cavalry, under the respective command of Maj. FRAZER, Lieut. PUGH and Lieut. HAIGHT. The Tompkins cavalry were the first to march through the crowd of mutineers to the aid of the Post-Commander, Lieut.-Col. LEVY, who addressed them, asking whether they were willing to aid in putting down the mutiny and thereby supporting the cause of the Union. They enthusiastically volunteered their services, and were cheered on a motion of Col. LEVY, who armed them with loaded muskets on the spot. The conduct of these brave and loyal men deserves especial notice. The prompt and energetic action in the evening of Col. LANSING, the Superintendent of New-York troops, in all probability saved the camp from destruction, as, if it had not been for his precautionary measures, the fire which happened would have spread over the whole camp. By inserting this you will do no more than justice to the men who were willing to aid in keeping such order and discipline as are necessary for the protection of a military post.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
LINES BLACKMER,
First Lieutenant and Acting Post-Adjutant.

Sentences in the Court of Sessions.

In the Court of Sessions yesterday, Judge MCCUNN passed sentence upon the following persons, previously convicted:

Johanna Darcy, for petit larceny—City prison three months; Theodore Allenbacker, for assault and battery—City prison thirty days; Matthew Cunningham, for assault and battery—fined $5; Charles McDonald, for petit larceny from the person—Penitentiary one year; Charles Williams, for attempt at grand larceny—Penitentiary six months; Daniel Hurley, for petit larceny—three months; Jeremiah Downey, for assault with intent to riot—City prison thirty days.

Naval.

THE COMMAND OF THE IRON-CLAD PASSAIC.

Capt. PERCIVAL DRAYTON has been detached from the command of the iron-clad battery *Passaic*, at his own request, and will in a few weeks relieve Capt. NICHOLSON, as Chief of Ordnance at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, who also desires a change of duty. The Navy Department has tendered Capt. NICHOLSON the command of the *Passaic*, but it is not yet known whether he will accept it.

PURCHASE OF VESSELS.

Naval officers on Friday inspected the steamboats *Peter Houghton* and *Solomon*, and reported favorably of them, so that they will probably be purchased for conversion into gunboats. Three other vessels have been recently bought for the same purpose.

THE COMMAND OF THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

The Navy Department has decided to leave Capt. RADFORD in command of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, such being the desire of everybody connected with it. This announcement may be taken by officers, who are about applying for the position, as reliable.

CONDITION OF THE CHARLESTON IRON-CLADS.

Private advices received here state that the iron-clad vessels of the South Atlantic fleet were, on the 10th of May, thoroughly repaired, all the injuries done by the forts having been remedied. The armor on hull and turrets is now perfect, but there have been no orders issued to renew the attack. It was generally believed that the 15-inch guns would be replaced by others of a smaller bore, and indeed, in two of the vessels, preparations were in progress to ship away the pieces. Capt. ROGERS was the senior officer in charge.

Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

The following is the regular weekly statement:

Remaining May 2, 1863	6,439	
Admitted	1,464	
Total	7,897	
Died	39	
Discharged	1,208	
Sent to Blackwell's Island	90	
Sent to State Prison	8	1,345
Remaining May 9, 1863	6,449	
Decrease	51	
Bellevue Hospital	[illegible]	
Lunatic Asylum	782	
Almshouse	[illegible]	
Penitentiary	[illegible]	
Workhouse	[illegible]	
Small-pox Hospital	[illegible]	
Randall's Island	[illegible]	
Randall's Island Hospital	[illegible]	
City Prison	[illegible]	
Second District Prison	[illegible]	
Third District Prison	[illegible]	
Fourth District Prison	[illegible]	
Island Hospital	[illegible]	
Colored Home	[illegible]	
Colored Orphan Asylum	[illegible]	
Children at Nurse	[illegible]	
City Cemetery	[illegible]	6,422

Suits Under the United States Revenue Law.

Nearly a thousand complaints have been filed by the United States Collectors for violations of the Internal Revenue law. The United States District Attorney has prepared the papers in a large number of these suits, and taken steps to try them in the Circuit Court. Most of them are against parties who refused or neglected to take out licenses, after proper notification. In some instances, the parties have called at the District Attorney's office and offered to take out licenses. They were allowed to do so upon paying the costs—about $12.

The Christian Alliance.

A public meeting in behalf of the Tabernacle of the Christian Alliance, will be held Sunday evening, May 17, at its Hall, the City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway. Maj.-Gen. ANDERSON, U. S. A., will preside. Addresses may be expected from Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, CHAUNCEY SHAFFER, Esq., Rev. JOHN S. MITCHELL, D. D., and others. Rev. C. C. GOSS, the Pastor, will present statistics respecting the lower Wards of the City. This Tabernacle has been opened upon the Union plan, with free seats for the accommodation of the masses, generally strangers and young men, to supply the need once met by the Old Broadway Tabernacle. The support of the enterprise depends altogether upon the voluntary contributions of the public.

Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers.

The friends of neglected children will be interested to know that the charges brought against Rev. W. C. VAN METER have been investigated by the Grand Jury and thrown aside. Many a little heart will rejoice that it is not to be taken from the home in which it has been so kindly cared for, and returned to the condition from which it was rescued.

The Soldiers' Rest.

CIRCULAR FROM THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, May 11, 1863.

Notice is hereby given, that the New-York State Soldiers' Depot will be opened on the 15th inst. for the reception of the sick, wounded, furloughed and discharged soldiers of the State, and for others requiring protection and assistance to and from the field.

This institution is supported by liberal appropriations of the State, and governed by a Board consisting of the following-named officers of the Staff of his Excellency Gov. SEYMOUR, the details of which being subject to his approval, viz.: Brig.-Gen. JOHN T. SPRAGUE, Adjutant-General and Lieutenant-Colonel, United States Army; Brig.-Gen. JOSIAH T. MILLER, Inspector-General; Brig.-Gen. S. V. TALCOTT, Quartermaster-General; Brig.-Gen. J. V. P. QUACKENBUSH, Surgeon-General.

The building is located at No. 50 Howard-st., New-York City, one street north of Canal, and within two blocks of the St. Nicholas Hotel. Soldiers will at all times find agents of the State in the field, in the cities, on railroad trains and at the various depots, to whom they can apply for assistance.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.
JOHN T. SPRAGUE, Adjutant-General.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A MAN SHOT IN THIRD-AVENUE.—At a late hour on Thursday evening, STEPHEN GEOGHAN was passing down the Third-avenue, when he was met by two men named JAMES O'BRIEN and JOHN MEHAN, near the corner of Thirty-ninth-street. The parties there had a quarrel, and during the *mêlée*, GEOGHAN was stabbed several times in the head and face with a knife, in the hands of MEHAN. GEOGHAN thereupon drew a pistol, and shot MEHAN in the thigh, inflicting a dangerous wound. The latter was taken to the New-York Hospital, and GEOGHAN was arrested by the Police of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, and held to await the result.

Weekly report of the New-York Hospital to May 15:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on May 8	165	103	268
Admitted to May 15	33	11	44
Discharged, cured or relieved	43	34	77
Died	6	7	13
Remaining at date	149	83	231

Males, 199; females, 32.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE SUICIDE BY SHOOTING.—The inquest on the body of the man found shot through the head Thursday morning, on the West Hoboken road, was held at Hoboken on Friday, before Coroner BOHNSTEDT. The body was identified as that of OSCAR SCHALK, brother and partner of SCHALK, the extensive beer brewer, at East Newark. From facts before the inquest there is no doubt that deceased was not in his right mind at the time he committed suicide, and a verdict to that effect was rendered.

THE ARRESTED PRIZE FIGHTERS.—At the last meeting of the Board of Chosen Freeholders in Hudson County, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Court of Oyer and Terminer, now in session in this county, be requested to call a Grand Jury especially to investigate charges against persons now in the county jail, for participating in a prize fight, by aiding, abetting and being present at the same.

About 30 of the persons arrested, amongst whom are said to be two policemen, have been admitted to bail.

DEATH OF LIEUT. HOWETH.—A telegraphic dispatch was received in Jersey City on Friday night announcing that Lieut. JOHN HOWETH, of Company C, Sixth New-Jersey Volunteers, had died at the hospital in Washington, from a wound received in the late battle on the Rappahannock. He was a resident of Jersey City, where his remains will be brought for interment.

POLICE APPOINTMENTS.—At the meeting of the Hoboken Councilmen, on Thursday night, EDWARD MAHER, formerly Collector of Arrears of Taxes, was elected Chief of Police, and PATRICK DONOVAN was elected Patrolman.

LAW REPORTS.

The Harlem Railroad Again Enjoined, and by the People—Broadway not to be Gridironed.

SUPREME COURT—ALBANY COUNTY.

The People of the State of New-York et als. vs. The Mayor and Commonalty of the City of New-York and the Harlem Railroad Company.—This is a new action which has been commenced by the people to restrain the Harlem Road from laying down their tracks in Broadway. The complaint was served on the Mayor and on the Company on Saturday, 16th inst., together with an order to show cause why an injunction should not issue, *pendente lite*, restraining the Harlem Company from laying down any tracks on, or interfering with Broadway, for the purpose of locating a railroad therein. And meanwhile, and until the 25th inst., the day when the order is returnable, the Harlem Railroad is enjoined from taking any steps toward the carrying out their designs on Broadway.

The order is returnable before a Justice of the Supreme Court at Albany, and the venue is laid in that county.

The complaint is a formidable document, both in length and substance, and would seem to indicate, taken in connection with other suits brought by individuals seeking a similar object, that the Harlem Road will find a stubborn opposition to their designs on Broadway.

The Texan Bonds—The Matter Decided against the Government.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Leonard.

The United States and John J. Cisco vs. Theodore Victor et al.—The plaintiff, having heretofore obtained an injunction restraining defendants from proceeding with an action against Mr. Cisco, who, it will be remembered, had retained certain United States bonds, on the ground that they were the property of the State of Texas at the time of her secession, and that they had been abstracted from the State Treasury, the Judge granted the motion to dissolve the injunction, with $10 costs, and holds that the plaintiffs became the wrong-doers when they detained the bonds which had been submitted to them for inspection. That the plaintiffs were under no obligation to the State of Texas to retain the bonds, nor would they incur any liability to that State, if they returned them to the defendants. That the plaintiffs cannot become volunteers for the protection of supposed rights on the part of Texas, which at present that State does not think proper to claim or enforce. That the United States make no claim to the bonds on their own behalf, except such as may arise from the present position of that State to the Government. That there is nothing to give this Court jurisdiction on any such ground.

Opening of Ninety-fifth Street Discontinued.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barnard.

In the Matter of the Application to open Ninety-fifth-street.—The application to confirm the reports of the Commissioners having been heretofore opposed on the ground that the property owners were opposed to opening the street, the Judge ordered that all proceedings be now discontinued.

Action for False Imprisonment—How a Cat Can Play With an Oil-cloth.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Ellen Burns vs. Charles Erben and Thomas Frost.—This was an action for a false arrest. On Saturday evening, July 6, 1861, the plaintiff, a young sewing girl, and a minor, visited her acquaintance, a chambermaid in the employ of Henry Erben. Soon after she left, it was discovered that a drawer of silver had been stolen from the sideboard in the basement. Patrolman Frost was called in, who advised a complaint to be made. Accordingly, Erben proceeded with the policeman to the Station-house, where a complaint was made, and they both proceeded thence to the residence of the plaintiff, with a verbal order for arrest. It was about midnight when they entered plaintiff's room, in a tenant house, and plaintiff was in bed. She was brought before the Sergeant, examined and discharged. The drawer of silver was afterwards found. It appeared to have been stolen while the plaintiff was at Erben's house, conversing with the chambermaid. A noise was heard at the basement door, which the chambermaid remarked was the cook coming home, but upon going to the door it was found unlocked. When she supposed it must have been the cat playing with the oil-cloth. The chambermaid insisted that plaintiff was an honest girl; and stated that to the best of her belief she told them about having heard the noise at the basement door. There was no pretence that the plaintiff was connected with the theft.

The testimony being all in on both sides, defendants' counsel moved to dismiss the complaint, on the ground that it appeared that a felony had been committed while the plaintiff was at the house, under circumstances which justified the arrest.

The Court granted the motion as to the defendant Erben, holding that the question of probable cause was one of law and not of fact. A verdict of six cents was, however, directed against the defendant Frost, who did not answer.

Chester & Kennedy for plaintiff; Matthews & Swan for defendants.

A Lawyer Wants a "Fee" Out of an Estate.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Hon. G. J. Tucker, Surrogate.

In the Matter of the Estate of Robert Hogan.—An application was made by John Hewett, a lawyer, to have an alleged debt against the estate of the deceased paid, under the six months' rule, for professional services, rendered in the lifetime of the deceased, and on the ground that the executor had admitted a certain amount to be due, &c.

The executor answered the petition for payment, showing the admission for the amount due was given under a mistaken knowledge of the facts, and that the claimant rendered the services on a contingent fee, and that he had, in several of the suits, declared himself paid in the lifetime of the decedent.

The Surrogate took the papers.

John Hewett, for petitioner; Roswell D. Hatch, for executor.

United States Circuit Court—May 16.

Before Judge Nelson.

The jury in the case of *Morris vs. Casserly*, for malicious prosecution, were unable to agree, and were discharged.

The Court was occupied to-day with the Appeal Calendar.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Martin et al. vs. Martin et al.—Decree settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Bosworth, Moncrief and White.

Mason vs. Ring, Administrator.—So much of the order appealed from as directs a reference, reversed; in other respects it is affirmed, without prejudice to *the plaintiff's right to apply hereafter to substitute other security for the residue of the lots, or to obtain* a release of other of the lots, on making a case calling for the interposition of the Court. Opinion by Bosworth.

Cook vs. Palmer.—Motion to strike the cause from the calendar granted, but without costs. Opinion by Bosworth.

Before Justices Bosworth, Robertson and Barbour.

Dayton, Executor, &c., of Sarah Ann Riley vs. Fillen, Executor, &c., of Thomas Riley.—Judgment modified, by order of reference, to be settled on notice. Opinion by ROBERTSON, BOSWORTH dissenting.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Jane Eliza Delaney vs. William Delaney.—Motion to strike out a part of defendant's answer as irrelevant, denied.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Star Steamship Company vs. Mitchell; Schick vs. Roberts, &c.—Cases settled.

Before Judge [illegible].

Friend vs. Harthe, &c.—Motion denied, with $7 costs.

Vincent vs. Brown.—Order staying proceedings vacated and defendant discharged from arrest.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 16, 1863.

$20,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Cou.	107¾	50 N. Y. Cen. R.	125¾
1,000 U. S. 5s, '71, Reg.	97	100 do	125½
10,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Reg.	97	200 do	126
20,000 do	96½	700 Erie R. Pref.	109
5,500 Treas. 7 3-10 ₽ c. Notes, Oct. & Apl.	107¾	200 do	108¾
12,000 do	107	50 do	108¾
1,300 do ....Small	106¾	17 Hudson R. R.	133¾
6,000 U. S. 6s, 1 y. c. New	99¾	100 do	133
20,000 do	[illegible]	100 do	s10 133
24,000 Ohio State 6s, '81	111	100 do	133¾
2,000 Ind. St. 5s, War L.	90	100 do	134
11,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90	64	200 do	134½
3,000 do	65	200 do	s10 134¾
10,000 do	64¾	500 do	135
22,000 do	64¾	100 do	134¾
125,000 Mo. St. 6s	70	300 do	s30 134
9,000 do	70¾	50 do	b30 135
2,000 do	b60 70	400 do	135
2,000 do	69¾	1050 Harlem R.	100
5,000 do	69¾	1300 do	101
10,000 do	69¾	300 do	101¾
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
300 Bank of Commerce	107	100 do	b10 85
20 Am. Exc. Bank	110	1900 do	84¾
50 Chatham Bank	106	100 do	84¾
100 Metropolitan Bank	110	300 do	84¾
100 Continental Bank	101	400 M. S. & N. I. G. S. s30	114¾
10 do	100½	1000 do	115
50 Commonwealth Bank	100	50 Ill. Cen. Full Sh.	106
20 Atlantic Bank	102	800 Ill. Cen. R. Scp.	103
5 Park Bank	135	200 do	103¾
35,000 Amer. Gold	149¾	400 do	103
2,400 do	149¾	400 do	103¾
100 Canton Co.	36	1780 Clev. & P. R.	100
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	147	100 Galena & Chi. R.	108
100 Penn. Coal Co.	[illegible]	1000 do	108
100 do	s5 133	200 do	108¾
100 do	133¾	2000 Chi. & R. Is.	104¾
1500 Amer. Coal Co.	63	200 Clev. & Tol. R.	113
100 do	60¾	200 do	113¾
200 do	60	100 Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	114
200 Cumb. Coal Pref.	28	25 Mil. & Pr. Du C.	60
125 do	27¾	300 Chi. and Alt. R.	80¾
200 do	27¾	100 do	80
200 Quicksilv. M. Co.	47¾	100 do	80
100 do	s10 47¾	245 Chic. & Alt. Pref.	98
200 Cen. Am. T. Co.	50	100 Al. & T. H. R.	51½
100 do	49½	100 Chi. & N. W. R.	40
250 do	49	100 do	39¾
50 Min. Mining Co.	111	100 do	39¾
200 Pacific Mail	189¾	1300 do	40
150 Erie Railway	b30 100	200 Tol. & Wab. R.	82
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
200 do	99¾	400 Miss. & Mo. R.	38
50 do	b30 99¾	37 do	37
50 do	b10 99	200 do	37¾

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₽ ct. Notes Oct. & April	107¾	100 Harlem R.	102
6,000 U. S. 6s, 1 y. c. New	100	100 do	100¾
6,000 do	99¾	600 do	100
15,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	65	200 Reading Railroad	115
20,000 Mo. State 6s	70	100 do	115
15,000 do	69¾	200 do	b30 115¾
5,000 do	b15 70	100 Mich. Cen. R.	119
5,000 do	b30 70¾	200 do	118¾
10,000 C. & N. W. R. 1st M.	71	200 do	b15 119
5,000 E. 3d M. Bs. '83	114	500 M. S. & N. I. R.	84
25,000 Amer. Gold	150	1500 do	84
5,000 do	b3 150¾	200 do	84
400 Canton Co.	36	100 do	84
100 do	b30 36¾	50 Ill. Cen. R. S.	103
1000 do	b10 37	100 do	b30 103
300 Cum. Coal Pref.	28	100 do	103
100 do	28¾	250 do	103
250 Cen. Am. Tr. Co.	50	300 do	103
100 do	48¾	200 do	110
300 Am. Coal Co.	63	50 do	110
300 Quicks'r Min. Co.	47	100 do	b30 110
200 T. & T. H. 2d M. Pref.	83	200 do	b30 110¾
200 do	83¾	200 Clev. & Pitts. R.	99
500 do	83	100 do	99¾
200 N. Y. Cen. R.	126¾	600 do	99¾
150 do	126¾	100 do	b30 100
300 do	126¾	200 Gal. & Chic. R.	109
300 Erie R. Pref.	108	50 do	b10 109
100 do	108¾	200 Clev. & Tol. R.	114
50 do	b30 109	200 Chic. & R. I. R.	104¾
1000 Erie Railway	99¾	200 do	104¾
1250 do	99¾	100 Alton & T. H. R.	56
100 do	99¾	50 do	55¾
200 do	b30 99¾	100 do	56
200 do	b30 99¾	200 Chic. B. & Q. R.	115
200 Hudson Riv. R.	135¾	100 Tol. & Wab. R.	82
100 do	136	100 do	82
50 do	s30 136	1000 Chic. & N. W. R.	40
200 do	b10 136	200 do	b10 40
200 Mich. S. & N. I. G.	115	500 Chi. & Alt. R.	80
1050 do	115		

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 Amer. Gold	149¾	1000 Harlem R.	104
10,000 Mo. State 6s	70	200 do	104¾
5,000 do	b3 70	200 do	104¾
50 Canton Com.	36¾	1000 do	104¾
150 do	36¾	700 do	104¾
150 Quicks'r M Co.	47¾	500 do	s10 104¾
50 do	s3 47¾	150 Harlem R. Pref.	120
300 Bucks Co. I. L. Co.	1½	100 Mich. Cen. R.	b3 119
200 N. Y. Cen. R.	126	100 M. S. & N. I. R.	84
100 do	s5 126	400 do	84¾
100 do	126¾	500 do	84¾
100 do	126¾	100 do	b10 84¾
100 do	b3 126¾	300 do	s10 84¾
100 do	126¾	200 do	84¾
150 Erie Railway	99¾	300 M. S. & N. I. G	115¾
500 do	99¾	100 do	s30 115¾
100 do	99¾	100 do	115¾
300 do	s10 99¾	200 do	s10 115¾
400 do	b3 99¾	200 do	116
1000 do	99¾	100 Clev. & P. R.	99¾
200 do	c 99¾	100 do	b60 100
500 do	b3 99¾	150 P., Ft. W. & Ch.	82¾
500 do	99¾	150 do	82¾
600 Erie R. Pref.	108¾	100 do	s3 82¾
200 do	s10 108¾	100 Chic. & Alt.	80¾
100 do	108¾	100 do	b10 80¾
100 Hudson R. R.	b3 135	50 Chic. & N. W. R.	40
500 do	135	100 do	39¾
200 do	s3 135	700 Chic. & R. I. R.	b3 104¾
200 Gal. & Chic. R.	108¾	100 do	104¾

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$5,000 Mo. State 6s	69¾	600 Harlem R.	104¾
1,000 do	69¾	900 Reading R.	116
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s	64¾	150 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	115¾
1,000 Miss. & Mo. L. G.	72¾	200 do	b3 119¾
10,000 do	71	250 do	119
200 Cum. Coal Pf.	129¾	50 do	118¾
200 do	s3 129¾	500 Ill. Cen. R.	b3 110
800 Canton Co.	37¾	100 do	b3 110
1000 Bucks Co. L. Co.	1½	100 Clev. & Pitts.	99¾
500 Canada C. Co.	1½	500 do	99¾
50 Cen. Am. Tr. Co.	47	100 do	b30 100
250 N. Y. Cen. R.	126¾	550 P., Ft. W. & C.	83
200 do	126¾	400 do	82¾
300 Erie R.	99¾	150 do	82¾
200 do	s3 99¾	200 do	s10 82¾
1100 do	b3 99¾	100 Chic. & N. W. R.	39¾
100 do	s10 99¾	100 do	b3 39¾
100 Erie R. Pref.	108¾	100 Gal. & Chi. R.	b3 108¾
100 Hudson R. R.	137¾	400 do	108¾
100 do	136¾	150 do	108¾
100 do	b10 137	100 do	b3 108¾
200 M. S. & N. I. R.	84¾	500 Clev. & Tol. R.	114¾
200 do	84¾	100 do	s3 114¾
100 do	84¾	200 Chic. & R. I. R.	b3 104¾
400 do	s3 84¾	100 do	b3 104¾
200 do	b3 84¾	100 do	104¾
700 do	84¾	100	104¾

SATURDAY, May 16—P. M.

The Stock Market was extremely active again to-day, and the sales enormously heavy on the Railway Share list, and unusually spirited upon the State 6 ₽ cents of Missouri and Tennessee, which, for some time past, had been neglected by speculation. Missouris were in demand at 69½@70 ₽ cent., and in the afternoon a large line of Tennessees taken at 65 ₽ cent. The Railway Bonds were also in active demand, but the offerings, except of a few of the Western descriptions, which are rapidly advancing from the low *prices at which they were recently selling, are not* sufficient to meet any considerable orders, either of an investment or speculative nature. The Land Grants of the Mississippi and Missouri Road, and the Second Mortgages of the Northwest, continue to attract attention. The notable additional advance since yesterday on the Railway Shares is 5 ₽ cent on Harlem, a renewed speculation in which above par is going on in anticipation of the annual election of Directors next week, and the reorganization of the concern for the immediate building of the Broadway road. The Preference Shares also advanced 4@6 ₽ cent. All Michigan Stocks were buoyant, Central 4 ₽ cent. and Guaranteed 5 ₽ cent. higher than yesterday. Erie, Rock Island, New-York Central, Fort Wayne and Pittsburgh were each 1@1½ ₽ cent. higher than on Friday. At 4 o'clock, after a large business through the day, the market left off firm at about the following figures, as compared with Friday night:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
Gold Coin	150	150	Harlem Pref.	111	115
U. S. 6s, 1881	107¾	107¾	Mich. Central	115½	119¾
N. Y. Central	125	126¾	Mich. Southern	83¾	84¾
Erie	98¾	99¾	Mich. Guarant'd	114	119
Erie Preferred	108¾	108¾	Illinois Central	109¾	110
Hudson	133¾	136¾	Pittsburgh	98	99¾
Toledo	115	114	Fort Wayne	81¾	83
Pacific Mail x.d.	180	190	Rock Island	103¾	104¾
Quicksilver Co.	47¾	47	Northwest	38¾	40
Harlem	99¾	104¾	Galena	107¾	108¾
Canton	36	37	Miss. & Missouri	39	38

The demand for United States Stocks to-day amount to over two millions—$2,124,450—in this City alone, for the 5-20 year 6 ₽ cents, of which $1,550,000 was paid for through the Loan Agents, and the remainder at the Treasury direct. The Loans of 1881 and Treasury paper of all descriptions continue in demand at the Stock Board, and at the counters of the leading Money Brokers. The speculation in Gold Coin was tame to-day, at about 150 ₽ cent. Exchange on London 166 ₽ cent. The export demand for Gold and Silver this week amounts to $662,000. The arrival from California this morning $312,000. Money is largely employed on the Stock Exchange at 5@6 ₽ cent.; the general rule being 6 ₽ cent. The supply is liberal; but the immense volume of business in Stocks and the increased market values give the appearance of an active daily demand upon lenders.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	115	Bank of the Republic	106
Manhattan	135	Bank of N. America	106½
Merchants'	112	Hanover	98
Mechanics'	115	Shoe and Leather	104
Union	115	Continental	100
Tradesmen's	101	Commonwealth	99¾
Merchants' Exchange	95	Atlantic	97
Commerce	107	New-York County	114
American Exchange	110	Imp. and Traders'	100
Chatham	96	Park	131

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	106¾	Al. & T. H. 1sts	106
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	104	Al. & T. H. 2ds, pref'd	95
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	120	Al. & T. H. 2ds, in.	80
N. Y. Cen. conv. '76	125	L. C. & Mil. 1st G. Bs.	40
Erie R. firsts, '68	114¾	Chi. & N. W. Int. B.	85¾
Erie R. seconds, '79	110	Chi. & N. W. 1st, 2d ser	96
Erie R. fourths, '80	110	Chi. & N. W. 2d m.	71
Erie R. fifths, '88	110	Han. & St. Jo. 1sts	78
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	111¾	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	106¾
Hud. R. firsts '69	113	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	96¾
Hud. R. seconds, s. f. '85	116	Chi. & R. I. 1sts	110
Hud. R. thirds, '75	113	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	110
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	110	N. J. Cen. 1sts	104
Mich. C. new 1sts, '82	128¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	109
Chi. B. & Q. 1sts	120	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	100
Mich. S. seconds	103¾	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds	105
M. S. & N. Ind. s. f.	109	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	80
Pac. R. R. guar. by Mo.	68	Miss. & Mo. Ld. G. B.	72¾
Illinois Central, '75	123		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, U. S., was as follows: Receipts $2,715,334 88, including $147,000 for Customs; payments, $1,363,837 60; balance, $25,160,192 83.

Sales of Real Estate—MAY 16, 1863.

BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

Plots Nos. 1 and 2 Battery-place .... [illegible]
Plots Nos. 3 and 4 Battery-place .... [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 17, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) hereafter will be THREE Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be FOUR Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $3 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, will be:

One copy one year	$2 0
Two copies one year	3 00
Five copies one year	12 0

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES will be:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & Co., Publishers.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 4.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The news from Gen. GRANT's army is exciting and extremely important. It is from the Richmond *Enquirer* of Friday, and is as late as that day. It indicates, we are glad to say, that Gen. GRANT is pushing the enemy before him in a manner which will doubtless insure his ultimate success. The *Enquirer* states that our forces on Thursday advanced, one thousand strong, upon Raymond, seven miles from the railroad connecting Vicksburgh and Jackson, and about twelve miles from the latter place. Gen. GREGG held the place with 4,150 rebel infantry and a few cavalry. Skirmishing commenced at 9 o'clock in the morning. Our forces were gradually reinforced until 1 o'clock, when, after a heavy musketry fire, the enemy retreated through Raymond, and fell back on reinforcements at Mississippi Springs, in the direction of Jackson. Here the battle was renewed on Friday, and at last accounts the firing was heavy and continuous.

There is no news of importance from the Army of the Potomac this morning. It is thought in Washington, from the fact that a considerable number of men daily come North on leaves of absence, that there will be no immediate movement.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 14th, announces that five or six transports landed National troops at West Point on the day previous, and that the men were engaged in throwing up intrenchments across the point between the Mattapony and the Pamunkey Rivers.

A rebel telegram from Tullahoma, dated the 12th, states that Gen. ROSECRANS was having all his heavy baggage and tents removed to the rear, to Nashville. This intelligence is said to have been obtained through the medium of scouts.

Lieut. PHELPS, commanding the Tennessee division of the Mississippi squadron, notifies the Navy Department of a dashing affair by our cavalry, in which he rendered valuable assistance. On the night of the 12th, he took on board a detachment of the First Western Tennessee cavalry, and landed them on the east side of the Tennessee River. The cavalry proceeded across the country to Linden, where they surprised a camp of rebel cavalry, and captured a number of officers and men, with the entire appurtenances of the camp. The rebels had three men killed; our loss was one horse.

The Nashville *Union* states that the Second Indiana cavalry, under command of Col. McCOOK, made a scout beyond Stone River, on the night of May 9. They visited the "haunt" of every guerrilla in that section, and succeeded in capturing the following persons: John Crudup, William Creswell, Wm. Wright, Philip Ahart, J. L. Vivert, Alfred Creel, C. C. Castleman, and J. E. Wright, besides capturing about twenty horses belonging to the guerrilla band. Most of the persons captured have been recognized as belonging to or sympathizing with the "band of murderers" who have infested the country between Stone River and Lebanon for the past six months.

One hundred and twelve rebel prisoners, captured in the recent battles and removed to Philadelphia, took the oath of allegiance on Friday last.

A lady, formerly a resident of Boston, now living in Georgia, in a letter recently received, gives the following *résumé* of the rates at which necessaries of life are held in that portion of the rebel Confederacy. "Flour, $100 per barrel; Sugar, $1 per pound. Tea, $12; Coffee, $3 50; Butter, $2; Molasses, $8 per gallon; a spool of Cotton, $1; Needles, $1 per paper; Cord, 80 cents per ball; Sewing Silk, 35 cents per skein; Hose, $3 to $5 per pair; Calico, $3 per yard; Shirting, $3; Bosom Linen, $8; a Bonnet, $40; Handkerchiefs, $4. Eatables are of the poorest description. Yankee tact becomes necessary in the management of household affairs." She states that flour bags are taken to manufacture children's underclothes. Ladies' Congress boots are not to be obtained at any price, and a substitute is manufactured from men's cast-off garments.

GENERAL NEWS.

A meeting was held in Albany last evening, to protest against the arrest and trial of VALLANDIGHAM. Speeches were made by Hon. AMASA J. PARKER and others, and a letter condemning the arrest, from Gov. SEYMOUR, was read. An attempt was made to break up the meeting, by—the dispatch says—some returned soldiers, but it did not succeed.

The Cincinnati *Times* of Thursday last says: "We have positive official assurances that the reported sentence of VALLANDIGHAM to the Tortugas Islands is a *canard*. What the result of the investigation is, is not known to any but to the General commanding this Department, and to the Court which heard his case."

The steamship *Ocean Queen*, from Aspinwall on the 8th, arrived at this port yesterday morning, bringing $306,183 in treasure, the California mail and passengers, and later intelligence from Central and South America. The news from South America is of no importance. From Guatemala we hear of the inauguration of a new revolution, which, however, was speedily put down by CARRERA, though its occurrence prevented his contemplated second invasion of Salvador. The revolution in Nicaragua still continued, notwithstanding a defeat suffered by JEREZ. Costa Rica remained quiet.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M. yesterday, two messages were received from the Mayor. The first message vetoed the resolutions to establish a ferry to Bridge and South Sixth streets, Brooklyn, from the basin between Oliver-street and James-slip, E. R., because three ferries run from that vicinity, and also because the resolutions give the right of the ferry for a year to certain persons without compensation to the City, but upon the condition of erecting the necessary bridges, &c.,—a grant in contravention of the Charter. The second message proposed the repeal of the ordinance allowing powder magazines to be erected north of Sixty-second-street, on permission of the Mayor. This was referred; the other was laid over under the rule. Ex-Street Commissioner CHARLES DEVLIN sent in a letter, stating that he owes one-fourth of the Hackley contract, but has no control of the work; that he has made advances to pay the men, and the advances remain unpaid; that he is satisfied the work can be done in a proper manner on the present terms, provided a competent person has charge of it; and he proposes for his indemnification, and a further trial of the contract, that it be transferred to him. Referred to the Committee on Cleaning Streets. Resolutions were offered by Mr. LONG, directing the City Inspector to demand of the contract sureties the amount of the expense of cleaning the streets, which he has so far incurred since resuming entire control of the work, and if they fail to pay, to sue them; and also directing the Comptroller to advance money for the work from the street-cleaning appropriation, pending the suit. These were adopted. There was a long discussion about how to receive the remainder of the returning two-year regiments. Mr. FROMENT proposed giving each regiment an engraved vote of thanks, and opposed any further expenditure than for the music bills of the receiving military. Messrs. OTTIWELL and BOOLE advocated something more substantial, proposing a collation for each regiment. Mr. HALL wished to wait till they all returned, and then give them a reception *en masse*. Finally, Mr. FROMENT's proposition of thanks was approved, and a resolution by Mr. MATTERSON, to have a Special Committee receive each corps and give them a collation at the Park Barracks, at an expense not to exceed $2,500 for each, was amended by inserting the Committee on National Affairs instead of a Special Committee, and then was laid over under the rule. The Board adjourned to five o'clock P. M. on Monday.

A company of cavalrymen, under command of Capt. D. A. DE MERRITT, arrived here yesterday, from California, on board the steamship *Ocean Queen*, and stopped at the Park Barracks. The men took their departure for Massachusetts last evening by the Stonington steamer.

Six of the most complete and powerful, as well as largest iron Monitors ever built, are in course of construction at St. Louis.

Brig.-Gen. BOYLE, commandant at Louisville, has appointed a commission to investigate all cases of contraband or captured negroes arriving in that city, and give them certified declarations of their freedom under the war measures of the Government. All negroes claimed as servants by officers will be held for examination by the Commission, and will not be permitted to pass without a certificate signed by the President of the Commission and one of the members thereof. All negroes having passes from Department or District Commanders, or Commanders of army divisions, will be permitted to pass. Any others, at the discretion of the Commission, will be placed on the public works or allowed to pass. All contrabands confined in jail or held by individuals will be released and delivered on the order of the President and any one of the Commission.

The pilot boat *G. W. Blunt*, which was captured off Charleston, by one of the blockading fleet, and taken to Philadelphia, where she was condemned, is to be made into a gunboat. She was bought for the Government at public sale.

The keel of a new gunboat to be called the *Kansas* has just been laid in the Philadelphia Navy-yard. She is to be 175 feet long and of 600 tons burden, and the machinery captured on board the *Princess Royal* will furnish her motive power.

On Monday night over one hundred emigrants, many of whom were passengers by the ill-fated *Anglo-Saxon*, arrived in Toronto. The majority of them are *en route* for the States, and have been brought out by enterprising American agents, who were sent to Ireland for that purpose. According to the *Globe*, many of them are decent, middle-class people, orderly and quite respectable, and will make a valuable addition to the population of Illinois and Minnesota, whence they are bound.

Less extensive transactions were reported in Breadstuffs on Saturday, though prices were much lower. Provisions were also rather less freely purchased at previous figures. Sugars, Molasses, Hay, Rice and Tallow were in good request. Cotton was dull and irregular. Whisky was very quiet and a shade cheaper. The sales of most other articles were quite moderate. Heavier freight engagements were effected, chiefly of grain for British ports, at firmer rates. There were 588 vessels of all classes in port.

The Army of the Potomac.

Two weeks ago to-day was fought the great battle of Chancellorsville, or, as the rebels prefer to call it, the battle of the Wilderness. One week ago to-day we had news, which stirred the City and the whole country, that Richmond had fallen into our hands, and that Gen. HOOKER's army had again crossed the Rappahannock, to assail the rebels. The battle of the 3d was a failure, and the reports of the 10th were falsehoods.

Our army rests in its old encampments on this side of the Rappahannock. Battle has considerably reduced its strength since the beginning of the month of May; and its numbers have been still further reduced by the return home of the two years' volunteers. The highest intelligent estimate that we have seen of our losses in the engagements of the first four days of the month makes them in all about eighteen thousand—though rebel estimates putting them at nearly twice this number, and Washington estimates putting them at about half of it, have obtained currency in the newspapers. Taking, however, even this high estimate of losses, and adding to it the ten or twelve thousand men who will have left the army before the close of the month, it will be found that the Army of the Potomac still remains vast in numbers—more numerous than the force with which McCLELLAN fought the rebel army at Antietam, or the force with which BURNSIDE crossed the Rappahannock in December last. In the very imprudent report sent to the Press for publication a short time before the late battle, but which we then refused to publish, it was indirectly stated that the total strength of Gen HOOKER's army was 159,328 men. If, from this number, our readers will deduct the alleged losses in battle, and the probable loss by the return of two years' men, they will see what a formidable force is yet embodied in the Army of the Potomac.

What the intended programme of operations for the army may now be, has not yet been published. The President made a visit to Gen. HOOKER immediately after the battle, and within the last few days Gen. HOOKER has been up at Washington on a visit to the President. Sensation writers and telegraphers put forth, as a matter of course, speculations as to what was decided upon, or what was left undecided, in these interviews. But all these speculations are quite groundless; and all that is really known of the Army of the Potomac is that it is enjoying a period of repose, necessarily temporary, at and near Falmouth.

An Associated Press dispatch of this morning, from Washington, affirms that "the truth that both officers and men, to a considerable number, daily arrive from the Rappahannock and proceed to their homes, on leaves of absence, is regarded as an additional indication that the army will not immediately make a movement against the enemy." The well-informed Washington correspondent of the *Commercial Advertiser*, of this City, also writes, under date of Friday, that the army is "anxious to resume the offensive, but it is not probable that any movement will soon be made." He avers that there was "no ground for the official announcement that the Army of the Potomac would 'soon resume offensive operations,' and it is useless to create hopes which cannot be fulfilled;" but he thinks the "War Office is well aware of the importance of the military season before us, and at its close, when the autumnal months will present a favorable occasion for aggressive movements, the new levies of conscripts will be ready for action, and irresistible legions will be launched southward."

If events had not so often refuted speculations, we might add other and perhaps equally plausible theories to those just given. But from the facts and figures we have set forth, we think the inference may fairly be made, that the Army of the Potomac is not only abundantly able to hold its ground, but that it is able also, if it be thought desirable and prudent, to enter upon another campaign against the rebels. And if to HOOKER's present force were added the thirty thousand men which we were told the other day Gen. HEINTZELMAN had at Washington, the Army of the Potomac would again be as strong in numbers as it was before the opening of the month of May.

New Phase of the Conscription.

There is news of a decision by the Secretary of War in regard to the Conscription Act that will lead many thousands to take a very different view of the approaching enrolment from what they have hitherto been quietly cherishing. Persons subject to military duty, but who, nevertheless, have no *penchant* for campaigning, have felt quite comfortable in the possession of three hundred dollars, and have continued to shout lustily for the vigorous prosecution of the war, in the full belief that *they* would never have to do any of the fighting. Under the Thirteenth Section of the Conscription Act, they understood, they might, with $300, purchase exemption from the draft.

Secretary STANTON, it is said, has put a new interpretation on this section, and decided that it is "permissive, and not mandatory." Our dispatch yesterday quoted his position in regard to this section, and his reasons for adopting the position, thus:

"He says it is optional with him to receive the the money or reject it; that he is not a National treasurer; that he gives no bond for the safe-keeping of money; has no financial officers under him; has no means of enforcing security for the immense sums his subordinates would receive on this commutation of military service, and has no time to go into the business of hunting up substitutes.

Solicitor WARNER, of the War Department, is understood to concur in these views. The President is also understood to concur in their lawfulness and policy. *The clause of the act selling exemptions at $300, therefore, will practically be ignored.* Conscripts will either be left *to hunt up their substitutes at their own price*, or the plan will be adopted of calling for an equal number of volunteers at the time the draft is ordered, to be accepted only as substitutes for drafted men, and receive a Government bounty of $100, and the conscript's price of exemption besides. Any way, the Enrollment law will not be a revenue measure, but a war measure."

This view of the 13th section of the Conscription Act may be right, but it will certainly appear to most minds to be very imperfectly expressed, if expressed at all, in the letter of the law. The language of the section is as follows:

"Any person drafted and notified to appear as aforesaid, may, on or before the day fixed for his appearance, furnish an acceptable substitute to take his place in the draft, or he may pay to *such person as the Secretary of War may appoint to receive it, such sum, not exceeding three hundred dollars, as the Secretary of War may determine for the procuration of such substitute*,—which sum SHALL be fixed at a uniform rate by a general order made at the time of ordering a draft for any State or Territory."

If ever a clear case of an alternative in action was presented, it would seem to be involved in the above permission to drafted men to furnish $300, or the sum fixed by the Secretary, instead of substitutes. And the words "shall be," in regard to the general order fixing the commutation for substitutes, seems as "mandatory" as the English language can supply.

In direct opposition to the reported decision of Secretary STANTON is "the intention of the law maker," which we are taught by all the authorities, is the light by which laws are best interpreted. Senator WILSON, Chairman of the Senate Military Committee, by whose order the bill was framed, in a letter to FERNANDO WOOD, dated March 30, 1863, and published in the TIMES of April 2, says:

"This provision of allowing a sum not to exceed three hundred dollars to be paid to the Government to procure substitutes, was put into the law for the sole and single purpose of *keeping down the price of substitutes*, so that men of very *moderate means and poor men* could more easily obtain substitutes. * *

* Without this provision, it was believed that the price for substitutes would go up at once to one thousand or two thousand dollars."

Secretary STANTON, according to our Washington correspondence, will "practically ignore" this provision so benignly intended by the law-makers for the protection of poor men, and will leave conscripts to "hunt up substitutes at their own price"—when, according to the Senate Military Committee, the price will "go up at once to one thousand or two thousand dollars."

The apologies for the Secretary's decision, that he has "no financial officers under him," and "no means of enforcing security for the immense sums his subordinates would receive under the thirteenth section, are not satisfactory, in view of the fact that the thirteenth section explicitly authorizes the Secretary to name (appoint) the persons to receive these immense sums of money. And it is a feeble view of one's duty, indeed, which does not apprehend that a law *directing one to do a thing, carries with it* all incidental powers needed to do it rightly and well. And among the implied duties of the Secretary in the present case, would be to require bond and ample security from the persons he should "authorize" to receive the sums paid by conscripts in lieu of procuring substitutes.

RICHMOND.—We called attention yesterday to the great strategic importance of Vicksburgh in its relations to the territorial aspect of the Southern Confederacy, and its bearings upon the main object for which the rebel leaders desire a separate Government. We did not, thereby, of course, desire to detract from the fundamental importance of gaining possession of Richmond. The value of Richmond does not lie merely in the fact that it is the spot which the rebel Government chose to set up its headquarters; but its military importance to both parties arises from the fact that it is the only centre of a vast system of internal improvements which extend to all points of the compass, through the wheat-growing portion of the Confederacy.

The *Commercial Advertiser* details some of the facts bearing upon this point, which it only needs a glance at the map to comprehend clearly.

"It will be seen that beyond the line of the James there is no city—if we except Petersburgh, which is easily accessible by water—that has railway communications with both the South and the Southwest this side of Central Georgia. North and South Carolina have railroads running in every direction, but none crossing the mountains into Tennessee, or the productive valley of Virginia. To be deprived of Richmond is, therefore, to lose direct communication with either the West or the South. No point offers equal facilities for receiving or forwarding reinforcements, supplies, &c., north of Atlanta, Georgia, to the City of Richmond.

In connection with this, it must be remembered that the enemy's capital is necessarily his principal depot of provisions, munitions and supplies of all kinds. But these stores must be within a moderate distance of the army for which they are designed; otherwise, their transportation becomes exceedingly difficult, if not impossible. Imagine the trouble and cost of hauling over bad railroads all the requisitions made by LEE from Montgomery or Atlanta, and how long would his army attempt to maintain itself in any part of Virginia or the Carolinas? There would be no resource left but to fall back to the cotton-growing region. With the loss of the wheat-growing section proper, the rebels would be reduced to still greater straits for bread and forage, to say nothing of 'food for powder.

In taking possession of the Capital of Virginia as the headquarters of his 'Government,' JEFF. DAVIS surveyed the field with the eye of a strategist. It is the natural depot of every description of supplies required for the insurrectionary army. The James River and Kanawha Canal reaches up to the valley, as does the Central Railroad. The South Side road connects with Lynchburgh, East Tennessee and all the country lying to the Southwest. The Southern shore roads extend to Charleston and Savannah; while toward the Southwest a connection by way of Danville with the upper parts of North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia has been nearly completed. In fact, such another central position does not offer itself anywhere in the South; while it is within moderate distance of the Rappahannock, the Nansemond, Fort Magruder and every other point threatened by the Union troops."

The Appointment and Removal of Officers.

The Germans in the West are engaged in a very general and very determined effort to influence President LINCOLN to remove Maj.-Gen. HALLECK from his position as General-in-Chief of the army. The *Tribune*, of this City, makes an open and almost petulant complaint of the Administration for not having placed Maj.-Gen. SIGEL in a command which he has frequently and quite recently sought. Similar complaints and remonstrances have been made by numerous public speakers of late, such as WENDELL PHILLIPS, Miss ANNE DICKINSON and T. TILTON, on behalf of Gens. FREMONT, PHELPS, BUTLER, HAMILTON and others; and an attempt to manufacture a popular demand for the restoration of Gen. McCLELLAN to the command of the Army of the Potomac, was likewise lately manifested in this City, which will be repeated, undoubtedly, with more persistence, if the vicissitudes of the national cause should furnish occasion.

However well meant, or however proper in themselves some of these suggestions may be, there is an evident impropriety in demanding their adoption in language imperative and threatening to the Administration. The Administration may be advised—it should not be coerced—in matters wherein its head and its members sustain the capital responsibility. To say, in effect almost, as the *Tribune* does, that the appointment of Gen. SIGEL to a command is vitally important to the triumph of the Union cause, is greatly to exaggerate the value of one man and greatly to belittle the Government. Not one man, nor twenty—not the President nor the Cabinet—not HOOKER, nor McCLELLAN nor FREMONT—not all the civilians now in office, nor all the Generals that Mr. LINCOLN has commissioned, (and their name is legion,) are necessary to the salvation of our free Government. We could lose them all and survive.

But the worst of the spirit that organizes by nationalities or by States, or by cliques, to clamor for the removal of this or that man from place, and the promotion of this or that man to power, is not the bad philosophy of it in making individuals greater than the national life, but the pernicious tendency of it in dividing the country into factions, each seeking to get its own favorite ahead of others. Besides, the habit of the Administration thus begotten, of yielding to outside pressure in matters of vital executive duty, regardless of its own convictions as to the fitness or unfitness of agents, is fatal to all strength and courage in itself, not to say fatal to all conscience and honesty. The Government thus swayed learns to rely, not on itself, even in moments of extraordinary crisis and danger, but on the confused counsels of the public, the great bodies of whom see every military and political movement from different standpoints, and will always be found giving contradictory advice.

It is generally admitted that the rebels manage these matters better than we, and it should not be beneath us to be taught by the enemy. The rebel Government has made and unmade commanders, but never at the dictation of parties or cliques in the States. BEAUREGARD was remanded from almost the highest pinnacle of Southern military fame *and position to a place subordinate and almost* insignificant. North and South believed the act a blunder; but time has proved that JEFF. DAVIS knew better, and was right. So, in turn, WISE, FLOYD, WALKER, TOOMBS, PILLOW, and other rebel magnates have been quietly laid aside—the first two very dear to the chivalry of Virginia, and the next two to that of Georgia—and yet no protest availed to shake the purpose of JEFF. DAVIS. He needed no popular promptings to put BEAUREGARD or WISE out of his way, and none to keep LEE, Stonewall JACKSON and LONGSTREET, or the unpopular BRAGG, around him.

Let us try to give to our own Government a like independence, instead of demoralizing it by dictation. If Gen. HALLECK ought to quit his place at Washington, the Administration should know the fact, and must learn to act on their convictions. If they do not think he ought to be removed, and are driven by outside clamor and party organization to turn him out, they would violate their consciences and oaths, and betray the tremendous trust that a nation has reposed in their hands, and that the world is looking to see them worthily fulfill. And the same principle should apply to all the Generals that are now or may be in command. If the army is to be officered by party and not by the President, the Administration can no longer be held responsible for the conduct of the war, and will lose one of the strongest incentives to earnestness, activity and patriotic duty.

Denmark and Germany.

The "despots of Germany" are hard to please. Formerly they were wroth with the Danish King because he denied liberty to his Teutonic Duchies; and now they are no less indignant because he has proclaimed these same Duchies autonomous. From the alacrity with which Prussia and Austria have protested against the tenor of FREDERIC's proclamation, and from the readiness evinced by Hanover and Bavaria to join in a war against the little Cimbrian Kingdom, it might be supposed that the Government of Copenhagen had inflicted some grievous wrong on the inhabitants of Holstein and Lauenburg, rather than conceded to them privileges which render them the freest and most favored of all of German race. But if the Holsteiners and Lauenburghers are not aggrieved, Fatherland, it seems, is. When a great Power wants to quarrel with a petty Power, a pretext can always be found, even though it may be as shallow as that under color of which the wolf devoured the lamb; and so it is in the present case. There is a "river in Macedon as well as in Monmouth," and there are Germans in Schleswig as well as in Holstein and Lauenburg; and it is because the Danish proclamation presumes to draw a line of demarcation between the former and the latter, and to refuse those privileges to the Teutons of Schleswig which it has granted to their brethren of the Teutonic Duchies, that all this indignation has been manifested, and all these protests and menaces put forth, on the part of the German potentates. So anxious are those despots to establish a *casus belli* against Denmark, that they keep quite out of view the fact that Schleswig is not a portion of Germany, and that they have no right whatever to call FREDERIC to an account for his treatment of the Germans of that province, however justified they may be in doing so when the people of Holstein and Lauenburg are concerned. The Eyder is the boundary between Scandinavia and Germany; all who dwell north of that river dwell on *Danish* soil, and the despots in question are no more entitled to interfere between the Danish King and the Teutons of Schleswig, than they are to cast the ægis of their protection over the Teutonic citizens of the United States or Mexico. Beside, the Teutons of Schleswig have no very terrible grievance to complain of, their worst one appearing to be that the Danish language is used in the schools and churches of that Duchy in preference to the German.

The Cimbrian Kingdom was most foully dealt with by the Congress of Vienna. Norway was taken from it and given to BERNADOTTE, to reward him for his betrayal of NAPOLEON; while as an equivalent for the loss of that large, and loyal province, it merely received the turbulent and disaffected Duchies of Holstein and Lauenburg, which have ever been its source of weakness. But if FREDERIC, in order to allay the wroth of the German Powers, were now to surrender Schleswig, he would be guilty of treason against the interests of Denmark; he would be making himself a party to the virtual dismemberment of the Kingdom. That WILLIAM of Prussia, whose realm is an aggregate of plundered provinces, would have no objection to join in a second work of spoliation, is by no means improbable, but it must not be expected that the Danish monarch will consent to assume the *rôle* of STANISLAUS AUGUSTUS. Nor can Europe permit a repetition of the Polish drama, and the German Powers may be assured that any hostile demonstration, on their part, against the King of Denmark, will bring a French army over the Rhine and a British fleet into the Baltic.

This everlasting dabbling of the German Governments in Danish affairs may be productive of danger in other respects. It tends to establish a precedent which may be carried to very effective account against some of themselves. Have Austria and Prussia, who are so prompt to intermeddle in the affairs of Denmark, no discontented subjects of their own? Rumor says that though those States are so sensitive to the grievances of the Cimbrian Teutons, they are singularly callous touching the wrongs of people having a more legitimate claim to their sympathies. Now, how would the Prussian monarch and the Kaiser like to see the Western Powers extending a helping hand to the oppressed and disaffected inhabitants of Venetia, Hungary, or Posen? They who live in glass houses should not throw stones, and it would be much better for WILLIAM and FRANCIS JOSEPH to set about redressing the grievances of their respective subjects, than to persist in fomenting discord between the Danish King and the Schleswigers. The former is a duty which those potentates are bound in justice to fulfill, and the fulfillment of which will conduce to their own strength and glory; while persistence in the course which they have adopted toward Denmark is alike dangerous and disreditable both to themselves and to Germany.

MILITARY STRENGTH.—Marshal MARMONT reminds us of a truth which we are sometimes apt to forget, that "beyond a certain limit, the real strength of an army *is not increased* in proportion to the number of troops and of material means; but much more in proportion to the *animating spirit*." The old soldier enforces upon commanders that the constant object of their efforts and cares should be to increase the confidence of an army, to elevate its soul, to speak to its imagination, to develop its tone. Some folks in this war have been inclined to overvalue the mere numbers and size of the army. Large numbers are undoubtedly a fundamental element of success with us; but they must go hand in hand with good generalship and high heroic spirit. An American philosopher, Mr. EMERSON, remarks that the successes of NAPOLEON BONAPARTE were not merely owing to the fact that the battles were commanded by the Great NAPOLEON, but to the other fact as well that each private soldier who fought in those battles was a little NAPOLEON. *His* purpose, spirit, energy and genius permeated and saturated his whole army. When his eye flashed, a hundred thousand eyes gave quick responsive flashes; and when his indomitable soul resolved, the soul of his army was fired with deathless resolution. Confidence is proverbially a plant of slow growth, and every officer of every grade in the army must cultivate it assiduously; but cultivate it as they may, they will never succeed in bringing it to perfection unless by their own personal works and merits they deserve it.

THE CALIFORNIANS IN MISERY.—The telegraph is held responsible for a great many sins of omission and commission in its daily and nightly attempts to diffuse useful knowledge throughout the land. But one of the drollest of its blunders, and one of the most unhappy in its results, was recently perpetrated upon the good people of California. The President's proclamation fixing the 30th of April as a day of National Fasting and Prayer was so telegraphed to the Pacific side of the country as to read April the 16th. The papers stirred up their readers to a general and faithful observance of the solemn duties imposed on them. And on the 16th ult., accordingly, all California put on sackcloth and ashes, and with dismal, elongated face, went without its dinner. We may fancy the feelings of the mercurial and somewhat irreverent population of the Golden State, on learning of their astounding *contretemps*. It is not often the Californians fast, and, if we may believe current history, they do not pray quite as frequently as the Pharisees of olden times. To have found, therefore, that they had been doing both out of season, and that they were liable, under the letter of the proclamation, to a *second* flagellation of their bodies and souls for the purification of their patriotism, was a tax upon their faith and patience such as Californians would not relish twice in a century. We cannot doubt, however, that they kept the true fast on the 30th.

HARBOR DEFENCES.—A correspondent writes to warn us that we may be astonished some fine morning by a rebel steamer entering the harbor and shelling the City, and escaping without damage, unless we have suitable vessels ready at all times for defence. Are we prepared, he asks, to meet the enemy? Who, that reads the account of the long list of heavy armed steamers now building and fitting out in that perfidious land, whose Government say they are at peace with us, can doubt that the time may soon arrive when a fleet of them will try to enter our port by surprise, and may perhaps dictate the most humiliating terms for the preservation of the City. Where are the iron-clads prepared at a moment's notice, with steam up, to attack these pirates? We have now been nearly two years engaged in this war, and if we hope to carry it on with any chance of success, this City, as the financial, commercial and political centre of the country, should be entirely beyond the reach of such contingencies as those alluded to. Let us not at any rate invite attack, by neglecting to use that ordinary caution which governs every individual in the regulation of his private affairs. Any one who recalls the exploits of the ram *Arkansas* on the Mississippi, can scarcely doubt that a fleet of armed steamers, with one or two rams, might inflict upon us disgrace and disaster that no time could blot out. If the Government do not see fit to take this matter in hand, earnestly and energetically, then let all who feel interested in the protection of this City, initiate such steps as will insure its safety. A few leading citizens, prominent in zeal and patriotism, could easily arouse the interest that would carry such measures into operation. Let it not be said that New-Yorkers have neglected to protect their great and beautiful City. We have no doubt that the bare mention of a subject of such vital importance to every resident of New-York, will arouse the attention and action that it deserves, more especially as it is well known that the *Roanoke* has been advertised as a failure throughout the country.

THE NORTHERN SPIRIT.—The Richmond *Enquirer* remarks that there is nothing to hinder the Union army from "trying another 'on to Richmond' by another way, or by the same way, or by several ways at once, and trying it again and again." It imagines that again and again we will be beaten and disgraced in our efforts; but says that we (the North) "are used to that, and *will fight on*." The rebel journalist has divined the real spirit of the North, and hits the exact truth, in his last remark. We will *fight on. Such is the all-pervading immovable determination.* The day of wavering purposes, fluctuating feelings and weak mind, has passed away. The whole nation is now acquiring the true *military* spirit, the spirit which rules in an army or regiment of veterans—the spirit of *duty*. Young recruits and inexperienced soldiers generally want to make a hot, furious and reckless fight, and if they are not at once or speedily victors, they would throw down their arms and give up the contest. But the sturdy veteran, from whose mind all the phantasies and froth of

youth have passed away, has his role of conduct and his inspiration in the work they. It is that word, that thought, which is now obtaining possession of the nation's mind. We may be beaten in many battles, disconcerted in many plans; many of our comrades may fall by the way, many of our hopes may be blasted, and half the world may rejoice over our ill fortunes; but we know we are in the path of duty, and we "will fight on." The growth of this spirit of late is the best guarantee of our ultimate triumph.

NAVAL OFFICERS.

A Plea for the Officers of the Navy Passed Over by the Advisory Board of 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I observe that a portion of the New-York Press has discussed recently the extraordinary conduct of the President in "pocketing" the bill passed by Congress at their last session, for the relief of officers of the navy not recommended for promotion by the Advisory Board, appointed, under the act of July 16, 1862, "to establish and equalize the grades of line officers of the navy." Nothing has come under my observation, however, which put the subject, with all its surroundings, fully and fairly before the public. Hence, knowing, as I do know, that gross injustice has been done, it is my purpose to show that long, efficient and faithful service, instead of being recognized by the Government, has been requited by degradation.

To prevent misconception, and do justice also, not only to the officers who were passed over, but to the Advisory Board and the Executive, let us take a retrospect, and ascertain what were the duties of that celebrated Board, in what manner they were performed, and to what extent approved by "higher powers."

It was made the duty of the Board under the law to "*carefully scrutinize* this active list of line officers of the navy, above and including the grade of Masters in the line of promotion, and report to the Secretary of the Navy, in writing, those who, in their opinion, were worthy of further promotion." They assembled in Washington on the 24th of July, and, as the report of the Secretary of the Navy informs us, "concluded their labors" on the 5th of August, 1862. They were in session consequently eleven days, of which two were Sundays. Their days of labor, assuming that they were occupied every day, were, therefore, nine only. And yet, in that brief period, the Board, in secret session, with no official records before them, and without information from the Secretary of the Navy, or from any bureau in his Department, passed upon "the moral, mental, physical and professional qualifications" of some two hundred and eighty officers. This, added to the fact that they kept no record of their proceedings, and assigned no reasons why officers were or were not recommended for promotion, to say the least, throws discredit upon *their action. It is just to the Board, however, to* state, that their instructions neither required them to keep a record, nor to report why they did or did not recommend for further promotion.

When the report of the Advisory Board was made public, the President was appealed to urgently in behalf of the officers not recommended for promotion. He was satisfied, upon consultation with the Secretary of the Navy, that injustice had been done in some cases, and so expressed himself. After weeks of delay, however, he declined to act, upon the ground that he had no power, and said that the remedy was with Congress. When it was known that Congress could not hamper the appointing power by the act which created the Advisory Board, nor by any other act, is it singular that some people, while they did not question its sincerity, were incredulous as to the force of the President's plea of "no power?" Certainly the incredulity was not singular, when it is borne in mind that the recommendations of the Advisory Board had been suspended in two instances—in the case of Capt. THOMAS T. CRAVEN, and in that of Lieut. ABNER READ. Thus it appeared that the action of the Board had an odor of sanctity, or not, as the occasion required. However, the officers aggrieved bided their time patiently, and went before Congress at the December session of 1862. They were heard, and a bill for their relief passed both houses of Congress *unanimously*.

Some ten days after the adjournment of Congress, to the surprise of every one outside of official circles, it was ascertained that the bill had been defeated by a resort to the "pocket veto." Before commenting upon that act, I purpose to give the main features of the bill, to show how fair it was, and how well-guarded in its provisions. The bill provided that:

1. The Secretary of the Navy should order a Court of Inquiry to be open, and composed of officers of the navy senior to those to be passed upon, whose duty it should be to carefully scrutinize the mental, moral, physical and professional qualifications of the officers not recommended as worthy of further promotion by the Advisory Board, under the act of July 16, 1862.

2. That the Court of Inquiry should report, with a full statement of the testimony in each case, to the President, whether the officer before them has the necessary qualifications to perform efficiently, both at sea and on shore, all the duties of the grade to which he would have been promoted but for the action of that Board.

3. That the finding in each case should be subject to the approval of the President, and, if approved by him, that he should be authorized to nominate the officer to the Senate for promotion, or appoint him during the recess to the grade to which the decision of the Court of Inquiry assigned him, according to seniority.

4. That in the case of an officer who could not have been promoted according to rank and usage in the navy, had he been recommended for further promotion by the Advisory Board, the finding of the Court, if approved by the President, should make him eligible to further promotion, as he was before the action of that Board.

5. That those officers whom the Court of Inquiry should find not to have the necessary qualifications to entitle them to further promotion, should be placed on the retired list of the grade to which they respectively belong.

6. That the fifth section of the act of July 16, 1862, limiting the number of line officers of the navy, should be modified so far as to carry out the provisions of the bill.

7. That the officers promoted under its provisions should draw the pay of the grade to which they might be promoted, from the date of the Presidential appointments, in accordance with the recommendations of the Advisory Board, to be regulated by the fact whether they were on sea or shore duty, or waiting orders at the time.

8. That all future Advisory Boards should be open, keep a correct record of their proceedings, and report, together with the testimony in each case, to the President of the United States, subject to his approval, and that their proceedings should be accessible at any time to all parties interested therein.

Such was the bill, and it was eminently a measure of justice. It was to remove the stain which had been put upon brave, gallant and faithful men, against whom there was neither charge, nor complaint, nor censure before. It was to give a fair, impartial trial, in open Court, where the accused might be confronted by the witnesses against him, instead of being condemned on hearsay and *ex parte* evidence in a secret tribunal. It was to blot out the star of dishonor allotted to men whose devotion to the flag of the Union had been proved by periling life in its defence. (The *Navy Register* for 1862 has a * at the name of each officer passed over, and this explanatory foot-note to the page: "*Not recommended for promotion by the Advisory Board.*")

Why the President did not sign the bill, I could never understand. It must be that he was, for the moment, under some sinister influence; for the President is a just man, and has, in a rare degree, goodness of heart. It has been stated, and with an air of authority, that the President's objections to the bill were, that it established one Court to review the proceedings of another, and opened the door to the promotion of the unworthy and incompetent, as well as to the promotion of the deserving and capable. But this cannot be. The President knows that our whole judicial system is replete with appellate tribunals, which are monuments of beauty, stability and justice. Moreover, the finding of the Court of Inquiry which the bill provided was not final. In all cases it was subject to the approval of the President. And, inasmuch as the Advisory Board was not a Court, and had none of the constituents of a Court, it is not very probable that the decisions of a Court could be reviewed in reviewing the recommendations of that body.

That some of the officers who were passed over by the Advisory Board lack the qualifications to perform efficiently, both at sea and on shore, all the duties of a higher grade than the grades which they now hold respectively, as Captains, Commanders and Lieutenants, is probable. From the information which I have, such would be my opinion; but whatever may be the standing of an officer in the navy, he is of right entitled to a fair hearing before he is condemned. The meanest criminal has that privilege, and cannot be deprived of it. Especially is this the right of these officers, incompetent though some may be, when it is somewhat notorious at Washington, that the Navy Department considers some of the appointments made in accordance with the recommendation of the Advisory Board "*appointments not fit to be made.*"

While, as I concede, incompetency, on one ground or another, may be sustained against some, a large majority of the officers passed over, if services and general good conduct be of any worth, and intelligence and skill help to make the man, are as deserving, to say the least, as any of the more favored of their respective dates of entrance into the navy. The majority of them have been in active service—generally in command—since the rebellion began, and wherever employed, *their best energies have been faithfully and* efficiently devoted to crushing it out. Some of them have distinguished themselves in action, and one, if not more of them, has received the special thanks of his Government for daring and heroic conduct.

Notwithstanding the good character, moral and professional, of most of the officers "not recommended for promotion," and the distinguished services since the rebellion of others; and notwithstanding his admissions and professions favorable to some of them, the Secretary of the Navy, in his last annual report, says:

"The law having made no express provision for officers not recommended by the Advisory Board, either by promotion or retiring them, a question arises as to the disposition to be made of the officers thus suspended, for it is to be presumed they are not to be dismissed, although a *strict and literal compliance with the act* WOULD SEEM SO REQUIRE IT."

If the Secretary's construction of statutes generally were as unwarranted as this construction of the act of July 16, 1862, there would be reason to fear that the condition of his Department is that of "confusion worse confounded."

Dismiss an officer from the service summarily, who has done no wrong, and been faithful to duty, because, forsooth, he is *said* to be not quite up in his profession! Dismiss an officer from the service summarily, against whom there is neither charge well founded, nor censure, whose life has stood in battle between his Government and traitors in arms! The suggestion, with all due deference to Mr. WELLES, is worthy of the most degenerate days of ancient Rome, when boys were emperors and emperors tyrants.

There was no power, it was alleged always, to do justice even to those of the officers "not recommended for promotion," who, it was acknowledged, stood before the Department without censure or reproach. They must, therefore, suffer and wait. Power was readily found, however, to bring back into the navy, and give them rank according to their original date, some fourteen officers, all of whom but one had resigned years ago to command steamers in the commercial marine, and engage in other lucrative pursuits. Power was powerless to right the wronged; but power was powerful enough to do this to the prejudice and disparagement of officers of the navy, equal in every respect to those reinstated, whom no selfish or mercenary considerations ever tempted from the service in which they had their training. How much better power might have been employed in lifting up brave men, who have been humbled and cast down by the Government, to which they have given faithfully the best years of their manhood, is a question which a people, just and intelligent alike, will find no difficulty in deciding.

Such, as briefly as it can be made, is the case of the officers of the navy "not recommended for promotion," and I trust that this plea for them, which is but a "plain, unvarnished tale," will awaken public interest in their behalf, especially as they must appeal again to Congress for relief. The appeal will not, of course, be in vain, if their past action may be taken as a guarantee for their future.

Here let me say, in conclusion, that I am in no way connected with the navy, except by ties of friendship. I write because I am for justice, and have no sympathy with those who will not maintain it for the humblest or the meanest.

MAY 8, 1863. JUSTITIA.

ADMITTED TO THE BAR.—At the General Term of the Supreme Court, Second Judicial District, held at Poughkeepsie on the 14th of May, 1863, the following named gentlemen were duly admitted Attorneys and Counsellors to practice in all the Courts in this State: Henry C. Sawyer, F. A. Whittaker, Birdseye B. Wade, Nathaniel Norton, George W. Tearall, S. Albert De Cou, George J. Murphy, James R. Manley, W. E. Osborn, Richard J. Neville, Sylvester J. Weitse, J. F. Flan and William Low—all of Brooklyn; Elias Norton, Jr., White Plains; Francis Hamilton, Richmond County; Steven M. Van Wyck, Jr., Claverack; Henry A. Wells, Peekskill; Joseph R. Murry, Flushing; Charles T. Titus, Newburgh, and George C. Carter, of Albany, N. Y.

—A battle occurred in Lincoln County, Mo., on Sunday, May 3l, between a body of guerrillas, estimated at 300 in number, and the enrolled militia of that county. The former made the attack, and it is said drove the militia from the field, losing ten or twelve men.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the America's Mails.

The Matter of the Peterhoff's Mails in Parliament.

COMMENTS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

A French View of Affairs in Mexico.

The mails by the steamship *America* arrived in New-York last evening, and we give below such extracts from our foreign files as we find of interest.

The Mails of the Peterhoff.

In the House of Lords on the 30th of April, Earl RUSSELL said:

The question of the *Peterhoff* and the detention of Her Majesty's mails being the subject of discussion in the House, it may be desirable for me to state the substance of the information I have received this day from Lord LYONS. He states, that in answer to his application with regard to the vessel and cargo of the *Peterhoff*, the American Government had decided that they should not release the vessel, and had determined to send her before the Prize Court. With regard to the mail bags sent by Her Majesty's Postmaster-General in conformity with the letter of the 21st of October, they would be sent to their destination. Mr. SEWARD also stated that in any similar case he should proceed in the same course until some agreement had been arrived at between Her Majesty's Government and the United States Government; and said he did not think that the law of nations laid down any precise rule with regard to the somewhat novel practice of forwarding mails by private ships, and therefore he wished to make an intimation to Her Majesty's Government, but he would not state what that communication would be, because it was a matter for subsequent consideration.

Lord CHELMSFORD asked if he understood the noble Earl to say that the mails would be forwarded without breaking the seal.

Earl RUSSELL said the noble lord correctly understood what had been stated, and when the communication had been received from the American Government, Her Majesty's Government would of course consider what answer they would give, and what proceedings they would take in reference to the matter.

The subject then dropped.

In the House of Commons on the same day,

Mr. W. E. FORSTER asked the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, whether it was true that a satisfactory dispatch had been received last afternoon from America respecting the mail-bags on board the *Peterhoff*.

Mr. LAYARD, in reply to the question, had the satisfaction of stating that by a dispatch from Lord LYONS, the Government were informed that Mr. SEWARD had given directions that the mail-bags on board the *Peterhoff* should at once be sent to their destination without being opened. (Cheers.)

COMMENTS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

From the Globe.

The announcement made by Earl RUSSELL in the House of Lords last night, and by Mr. LAYARD in the House of Commons, has given great satisfaction to those who desire to see England maintain the neutral position she has occupied throughout the American war. As was foreseen by those who had studied the character of the ruling minds in the Washington Cabinet, it has been determined to allow the law to take its course in regard to the *Peterhoff*, and to send her before the Prize Court; but at the same time to forward the mails unopened to their destination. In adopting this course the Federal Government is only *observing its own written regulations. It cannot be* doubted that a party in the Cabinet favored proceedings not in accordance with the instructions of Mr. SEWARD, and not in conformity with the law of nations. But the moderation and fairness of Mr. LINCOLN and the pliability of Mr. SEWARD are well known, and it is to them that the American people owe a decision which has staved off great troubles. The Washington Secretary of State speaks of some future arrangement on the point raised by the suggestion of the Judge of the Prize Court and the opinion of Secretary WELLES. It will be time enough to discuss that when it is known. He seems to have some objection to what he calls the novel practice of sending mail-bags by private ships. Neither the nature of his objection nor the mode by which he would hope to remove it are known as yet, and of course our Government can say nothing on the subject until in possession of the views of the Federal Cabinet.

As to the resolution of sending the *Peterhoff* to the Prize Court, one does not see how any other could have been arrived at. Admiral WILKES, in the exercise of a belligerent right, took upon himself to seize this ship. In doing so, it is assumed that he was guilty of a wrongful act, but it is also admitted that he may have done what was quite right. Lord STOWELL held that a belligerent has a right to seize and carry in for a more deliberate inquiry than is possible at sea even those vessels which profess to carry cargoes with a neutral destination. This appears to be what Admiral WILKES has done. It is not, as Lord RUSSELL said the other night, because we have changed our position, and are now not belligerents, but neutrals, that we are "to invoke another law and another measure" we cannot throw aside those rights which were useful to us when we were belligerents, because they are inconvenient now we are neutrals. Still less can we protest with our power ships intent on breaking the blockade. To act on such a line of policy would not only be in contravention of the law of nations as declared by our own and other great Judges, but it would be short-sighted, for we ourselves may, unhappily, change our position, and from neutrals become belligerents. If we have been done a wrong in the capture of the *Peterhoff*, redress will no doubt be obtained in the usual way. If there has been an improper seizure adequate compensation must follow. If there should be a miscarriage of justice redress can be of right demanded. We should be putting ourselves in the wrong if we endeavored to withdraw a captured ship from the jurisdiction of a Prize Court. The question at present is one of law. Any subsequent discussion may be left to the two Governments. As Lord RUSSELL said, "Let the two Governments treat each other fairly . . . with a wish to do justice to each other. Don't let us be led by passion into anything which is not founded on justice, and which cannot afterwards be justified in the face of the world." No one can suppose that with a just cause the British Government will ever flinch from the consequences of its due assertion.

From the Shipping Gazette.

The announcement made last night by Lord RUSSELL and Mr. LAYARD respecting the *Peterhoff's* mails, is so far satisfactory, that it shows the Federal Government have been induced to restrain the energy of the Prize Commissioners at New-York, and to order that the mails shall be forwarded to their destination. The ship and cargo, however, await the decision of the Federal Prize Court. It is difficult to conceive how the Government of Washington could, in the face of Mr. SEWARD's dispatch of the 31st of October, have adopted any other course, or have for one moment imagined that this country would tolerate the violation of private correspondence, the legitimate character of which was duly certified to, and authenticated, under the seal of the British Postmaster-General. When we last referred to this subject we pointed out the difficulty it involved, by reason of there not being any precise rule laid down by the jurists on the subject. Mr. SEWARD expresses a very natural desire that some satisfactory arrangement should be entered into between the two Governments respecting the carriage of mails—those mails more especially put on board private ships—and he intimates his intention of making some communication on the subject to Her Majesty's Government. There is an obvious propriety in placing postal communication beyond the reach of hostile interference or interruption. Nor is it easy to understand why a difference should be made in respect to ship letter mails, as they are termed, and mails carried by postal steamers under a direct contract with the Government of the State to which these vessels belong. In both cases the mail-bags have the Government seal affixed, and for their contents the Government is responsible, and not the parties supplying the correspondence. Indeed, it would not be difficult to show that the violation of a mail-bag under the seal of our Postmaster-General, is nothing short of an insult to the Government of which he is a member, and a violation of the sovereignty of the *British Crown*, which *no Sage* would be found to have precedented a war just as surely as the violation of the arch of a chapel-royal. This is a view of the case which, no doubt, escaped the consideration of the Prize Commissioners at New-York, but to which their superiors at Washington are probably alive. Earl RUSSELL has not, as yet, received the proposal which it is the intention of the Federal Government to make on the subject, and, of course, it is not in a condition to say how far it will meet with the approval of Her Majesty's Government. On the imperative necessity for preserving postal intercommunication free from all interruption, there is no difference of opinion amongst commercial men, nor, we should say, amongst politicians, except where the prejudice in favor of belligerent rights is so strong as to exclude all regard for the rights and legitimate requirements of neutral commerce. An increased and increasing recognition of these rights and requirements is one of the distinguishing characteristics of the modern policy of civilized States. They may for a time be overlooked in the heat and exasperation of an armed conflict; but there is no nation pretending to maritime consequence, which can afford permanently to disregard them. Until Mr. SEWARD's proposal is before us it is, of course, impossible to say how far it may meet the urgency of the question raised, but if it embodies fairly and honestly the declaration made in his dispatch of the 31st of October last, it will be accepted by our Government, because, if acted upon, it will insure that respect for the interchange of commercial transactions, which, as a neutral State, we have a right to demand and insist upon.

From the Daily News.

Earl RUSSELL made an announcement in the House of Lords last night, respecting the Post-office letter-bag taken with the *Peterhoff*, which will be read with general satisfaction. According to a despatch from Lord LYONS, received at the Foreign-office yesterday, Mr. SEWARD has informed that Minister that the mail-bag will be immediately forwarded to its destination, and that the same course will be followed in future cases until the two Governments have arrived at some common understanding with reference to the character to be absorbed to mails sent by private ships. Thus one element of contention which was becoming important has been removed, in the way most honorable to both Governments. Other questions remain unsettled, and more must be expected to arise from time to time. Sometimes one Government will have complaints to make, sometimes the other; and it is inevitable that, if only from the distance which separates the two countries, there will be intervals of suspense, during which those whose business is to sow distrust between the two peoples will have abundant scope for their labors. In view of such contingencies we repeat what we said at the time of the Trent dispute, that it is not by weak concessions on either side that peace is to be preserved, nor is it the firm assertion of national rights or the rejection of unfounded claims that will lead to war. The British Government has hitherto maintained the rights of its subjects with the utmost steadfastness; but it has withstood those who upon every opportunity urged it to assume beforehand that the American Government was bent on doing us wrong, and would be deaf to all reclamations. And hitherto it has been justified by the result. It is very satisfactory that the question of the mail-bags has been removed out of the pale of controversy before the reports of last week's debates in Parliament reached America. It was doubtless not in the hope of facilitating the friendly settlement of future disputes that Mr. ROEBUCK said last week that the Washington Government "truckled to us" when it did what was right in the affair of the *Trent*. Demagogues on both sides of the Atlantic have calculated that Governments resting on popular support cannot afford even to seem to truckle; and it will be owing to their artful operation on the public susceptibility if war is kindled in spite of all the efforts of both Governments. Just now we are reading the foolish threats which the sentiments expressed during the *Alabama* debates in the House of Commons have provoked some Americans who should know better to utter. In a day or two the American will learn in turn the inconsiderate language in which some of our own stump orators have rivalled their bullies, and disgraced our Parliament. These things must be, but it is always in the power of the sensible people of the two countries to render them harmless.

Debate in Parliament on the Charleston Fight.

In the House of Lords, on the 30th:

The Earl of Hardwicke asked what course the Government was going to adopt in relation to the continuation of the works on the forts at Spithead, and stated that about £100,000 had been sunk under water, and would be lost unless the forts were proceeded with. He referred to the recent affair at Charleston as another proof of the superiority of forts over ships.

The Duke of SOMERSET said the expenditure at Spithead was about £30,000 up to July, 1862, and a certain sum had been subsequently expended. The experiment at Charleston was not quite satisfactory, though in some respects it was a great resemblance between Spithead and Charleston. The distance between our forts on the mainland and the sandbank was exactly 2,000 yards, and measuring on the charts the distance between Fort Sumter and Fount Moultrie, it would be found to be 2,000 yards also. In both cases there was a strong current, and in both cases certain facilities in approaching. In both cases the same means of obstructing the attack by means of fishing nets, and other similar contrivances were talked of. Therefore, if we had asked them to try the experiment they could not have selected a place more suitable than Charleston for that purpose. With regard to the vessels employed in the attack, it might be remembered that *they had built the Monitor by way of warning to the British Admiralty. It certainly was a great warning*, for the first moment she went with a gale she went to the bottom. (Hear, hear.) They built more Monitors, and had they built them more strongly and of a better class we should have had a more interesting experiment, and should have known better what iron-plated vessels could do against forts. Besides, we did not know exactly the sort of guns that were used—a very important thing in forming an opinion upon that experiment. It was quite clear, however, that those vessels were completely defeated and that another Monitor was sunk. So far it had been very decidedly in favor of the forts. With regard to Spithead, no money could be spent on the forts there at present. But it would be shortly necessary to come to Parliament for a grant of money, and that made it desirable that this question of the Spithead forts should be settled this year. If anything was to be done the Summer months ought not to be allowed to be lost. He hoped in a short time the Government would be able to inform Parliament what it should propose to do. (Hear.)

The Earl of Derby thought the injury which had been inflicted on the iron-plated vessels was inflicted after they entered the harbor, at a distance from the forts varying from 300 to 500 yards. That was an important element in considering the subject.

The Duke of Somerset said, as far as the charts went, and as far as he could make out, the vessels at the nearest point must have been very nearly 600 yards from Fort Sumter, and the other forts must have been at a much greater distance. When he spoke of 2,000 yards he meant the distance from one fort to another.

Earl GREY said that, inferior as the iron-plated ships at Charleston were, they protected the men from fire, and asked, was it not true that Charleston was six or seven miles from the place where the action took place; and, if the iron-plated vessels had been at Portsmouth instead of Charleston, would they not have been quite within range of the dockyard, so as to shell it while allowing the forts to play on them?

The Duke of Somerset said that any one who looked at the chart would see that the town was six or seven miles distant. The position of the ships with regard to the forts would, he thought, make it very disagreeable for any vessels to have stayed to shell the town.

A French Statement of Affairs in Mexico.

The Paris *Moniteur* sums up the latest Mexican intelligence in these terms:

"The Marshal Minister of War yesterday received dispatches from Gen. FOREY, dated from the Cerro San Juan, March 24, and also accounts from Vera Cruz to the 31st. The investment of Puebla had been effected on the 18th, in such a manner as to cut off all communication between the place and the country round. The enemy had only opposed a trifling resistance. The headquarters were established on the Cerro San Juan. The General-in-Chief announces that the trenches were opened before San Juan on the 23d, without a shot being fired by the enemy. The town is surrounded by fortified convents and field works, and the garrison is estimated at 18,000 men. The electric telegraph between Puebla and Mexico has been destroyed. The troops are full of ardor. On the 22d, Gen. DE MILRANDOT had a brilliant engagement near Cholula with the troops of Gen. COMONFORT, which cost the enemy 200 killed and 50 prisoners. The French had 2 killed and 5 wounded. The reinforcements which had arrived at Vera Cruz were in perfect health and the landing had commenced. On the morning of the 31st a party of the enemy suddenly attacked the railway workshops, but the arrival of the troops from France has allowed of the works being immediately placed under the protection of sufficient forces."

Vallandigham Indignation Meeting at Albany.

LETTER FROM GOV. SEYMOUR—AN ATTEMPT MADE TO BREAK UP THE MEETING.

ALBANY, Saturday, May 16,

The meeting to protest against the arbitrary arrest and sentence of Hon. CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM, at the Capitol to-night, was largely attended. Strong speeches were made by Hon. AMASA J. PARKER, Hon. FRANCIS KERNAN, JOHN MUNTZ, Esq., of Buffalo, and others.

Resolutions were moved denouncing the arrest of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM as an unwarrantable assumption of military power. The resolutions were adopted.

A letter was then read from Gov. SEYMOUR, characterizing the arrest of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM as "an act which has brought dishonor upon our country, which is full of danger to our persons and our homes, and which bears upon its front conscious violation of law and justice."

An attempt was made to disturb the meeting, but it failed, and the police succeeded in making several arrests of the guilty parties.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

There was some disturbance at the Vallandigham indignation meeting to-night.

During the day a feeling of opposition to the object of the meeting among some of the returned soldiers was clearly manifest, and soon after the organization of the meeting this evening, evidences of dissatisfaction were shown among the soldiers present. The speakers were interrupted by their noisy demonstrations, and finally they made a rush for the stage. Great excitement prevailed for a short time, and the proceedings were brought to a stand still.

The cushions on the stage were broken in pieces and thrown in the crowd, and for a few minutes it seemed as if the soldiers would gain possession of the stage and drive the civilians off. The soldiers were in small force, however, and finally retired, when order was once more restored, and the proceeding resumed, although not without occasional interruptions.

Eventually quiet was fully restored, and the meeting carried on peacefully.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, May 15.

San Joaquin County has voted to subscribe a quarter of a million dollars to the stock of the Pacific Railroad.

Over $300,000 worth of goods, mostly from the East Indies, were transported to-day. Among the lots were a cargo of coffee, sugar, rice and spices, per ship MARGARET, from Batavia, which nearly resembled coal. Teas sold low. 25 hhds. prime New Orleans sugar sold at 11c., and considerable quantities of sugars at 8c.@9c.

Arrival of the America at Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, May 16.

The steamship *America*, from Halifax, arrived here at an early hour this morning.

The newspaper bag for the Associated Press, and the mails, were forwarded to New-York by the 6 A. M. train, which is due there between 8 and 9 o'clock this evening.

The Europa Outward Bound.

HALIFAX, Friday, May 15.

The steamship *Europa* arrived here at 7, and sailed at 6½ this morning.

The weather is thick, and rain is falling.

An Elegant Cure for the Hair.

Premature Loss of the Hair, which is so common now-a-days, may be entirely prevented by the use of

PHALON'S COCOIN
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SMALL BOTTLES 50 CENTS.
LARGE BOTTLES 50 CENTS.
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No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

The first inquiry to make in purchasing a Sewing-Machine for family use is whether it will embroider perfectly as well as sew perfectly. If it will not, however useful for shirt making, it is not the machine for a family. GROVER & BAKER'S celebrated Sewing-Machine, No. 495 Broadway, only equals the excellence and strength of its stitching by the elegance and beauty of its embroidery. These are the only sewing-machines which embroider.

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Richly decorated Dinner and Tea Sets in unusual variety.
White and Plain Gilt Tea Sets at very low prices.
A complete assortment of all kinds of White, Gilt and Fancy China.

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The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Dyspepsia Tablets, for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c.—Manufactured only by C. G. WELLING, No. 207 Centre-st., between Grand and Howard sts. Price 50 cents per box.

MARRIED.

SEVERANCE—CARROLL.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, May 13, by Rev Wm. Everett, JOSEPH H. SEVERANCE to Miss ELIZA A. CARROLL, all of of this City. No cards.

DIED.

BABCOCK.—In this City, on Saturday, May 16, HELEN AUGUSTA BABCOCK, of concession of the brain.

The funeral services will take place this (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her brother-in-law's, David N. Kelly, No. 110 Charles-st. Her remains will be taken to Sorrentenburgh, N. J., for interment, on Monday morning, at 7 o'clock. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited.

HIGGINS.—On Friday, May 15, Mrs. MARY HIGGINS.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 253 Henry-st., on Monday, May 18, at 4 o'clock P. M.

KIP.—In this City, on Friday, May 15, LEONARD W. KIP, Esq., in the 67th year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Reformed Dutch Church, (Rev. Mr. Stryker's,) in 34th st., near 9th-av., on Sunday afternoon, May 17, at 2 o'clock.

MACHAIR.—In this City, on Saturday morning, May 16, JANE, youngest daughter of Thomas M. and Jane D. Machair, aged 1 year and 4 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 536 9th-av., this (Sunday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock.

RAYMOND.—In Plainfield, N. J., suddenly, on Saturday morning, of typhoid pneumonia, HENRY BERGHER RAYMOND, aged 14 years, son of John and Jennette Raymond.

Due notice of the funeral.

YORIS.—In Sing Sing, at the house of her son-in-law, Marlborough Churchill, on Friday, May 15, Mrs. MARY ANNA YORIS, widow of Richard R. Yoris.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday next, May 18, at 12 o'clock.

VAN BUSKIRK.—In Peekskill, on Friday, May 15, of croup, GEORGE, son of Richard and Charlotte Van Buskirk, aged 1 year, 6 months and 23 days.

Funeral from the residence of his grandmother, at Peekskill, on Monday, May 18, at 2 o'clock P. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S MENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 270.—MAY 15, 1863.
1, 21, 22, 49, 74, 20, 44, 16, 9, 40, 19, 23.
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2, 62, 12, 9, 27, 47, 17, 21, 42, 43, 78, 29, 10, 52.

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with James Morrison & Co.
For Corresponding Secretary.
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with Jesse Hoyt & Co.
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with U. S. Warehouse Bureau.
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ELECTION TUESDAY, May 19.
☞ Polls open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

The friends of the above ticket and members generally, will be welcomed at the headquarters, Lafayette House, corner of 4th-st. and Lafayette-pl.

FREDERICK WHITE, Chairman.
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NEW STYLES,
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One door below Canal-st.

DR. JUNKINS' LECTURES ON PROPHECY.—The ninth of the course will be delivered on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, the 17th inst., at 3½ o'clock, in the church corner of Canal and Greene-sts; entrance on Greene-st.; seats free. Subject—The Glorious Things Revelation tells.

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MISS DICKINSON IN BROOKLYN.

By request of many citizens, Miss ANNA E. DICKINSON, of Philadelphia, will deliver a lecture in the BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on

CASUALTIES IN THE GREAT BATTLES.

The Sixty-fourth New-York Volunteers.

COMPLETE LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTY-FOURTH REGIMENT, NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS, NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., May 6, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Inclosed, please find a complete list of the casualties in this regiment, in the late engagements. Please publish in the form sent for the information of friends and relatives in the different parts of the country.

The regiment from a rifle pit hastily constructed in the night, repulsed four rebel regiments successively, one of which was the Sixteenth Georgia, whose Colonel fell from his horse, and was supposed by prisoners taken by us from that regiment, to have been killed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. G. BINGHAM,
Colonel Sixty-fourth Regiment N. Y. V.

List of Killed and Wounded of the Sixty-fourth Regiment New-York Volunteers, Fourth Brigade, Hancock's Division, Second Corps, in the Battles near Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 3 and 4, 1863.

Wounded—May 2.

John W. Matoon, Co. A—face by shell, severely.
Sergt. Jos. Taylor, Co. E—right hand, shell, slight.

Killed—May 3.

Benj. F. Miller, Co. B—shot in forehead.
Corp. Russell T. Wilmarth, Co. D—shot in forehead.
Corp. Hernan T. Hyde, Co. D—shot in forehead.
Corp. Ralph L. Benjamin, Co. D—shot in side of head.
Philander Kellogg, Co. D—shot in forehead.
Alonzo Gunn, Co. D—shot in forehead.
Daniel Ely, Co. D—shot in forehead.
David James, Co. D—shot in forehead.
Charles F. Morey, Co. D—shot in forehead.
Corp. Wm. Peterson, Co. G—by shell.
Charles Coats, Co. G—shot in forehead.
Harvey Tibbetts, Co. G—shot in forehead.
George Wright, Co. G—shot in side of head.
First Sergt. John G. Wheeler, Co. H—shot in side of head.
Barlow E. More, Co. K—shot in head.

Wounded, May 3.

Col. D. G. Bingham—spent ball bruise in left side, slight.
Capt. Albert Darby, Co. A—by shell in left thigh, severely.
James Wilcox, Co. A—head, slight.
Henry H. Hamilton, Co. B—right arm and left elbow, severely.
First Sergt. Franklin Osborne, Co. D—right knee by shell, severely.
B. F. Johnson, Co. D—hip, dangerous. Died May 6.
John Farewell, Co. D—hip, dangerous.
S. Frazer, Co. D—right shoulder, severely.
John Reters, Co D—leg, slight.
B. F. Snyder, Co. D—face, slight.
F. M. Salisbury, Co. E—neck, severe.
Second Lieut. Wm. W. Reller, Co. F—right thigh and left wrist, severe.
Corp. John A. Sanders, Co. G—face, severely.
G. W. Miller, Co. G—left arm, severe.
J. M. Buckanaing, Co. G—left hand, slight.
Corp. R. Cooper, Co. H—head, mortally. Died May 4.
Silas Wheeler, Co. I—neck, slight.
M. Attenburg, Co. K—right shoulder, mortally.

Wounded, May 4.

Wm. Jennings, Co. I—right leg, severely.

Missing.

Henry J. Moore, Co C; George Curtis, Co. E; Enos M. Kelsey, Co. F; Corp. Cyrenus P. Ormsby, Co. G; Harvey Fay, Co. G; Joseph Turner Co. H.

Two or three of the missing are supposed to be killed or wounded, the remainder taken prisoners while endeavoring to save wounded men.

Return of Killed, Wounded and Missing of the Thirty-first Regiment New-York State Volunteers.

Killed—May 2.

Henry Volkman, Co F

Wounded.

Serg-Maj Robert Crozier, thigh, slightly
Patrick Gibney, Co B
Sergt Charles M Seymour, Co D
Michael Lyons, Co H
Michael Bowers, Co G
John Dublin, Co G
John Harris, Co G
Charles Miller, Co F
Corp Constant Kusscheski, Co C

Killed, 1; Wounded, 9.

Killed—May 3.

2d Lieut John Jewsbury
William McPhillamy, Co B
Joseph Kassel, Co C
Michael Gannon, Co D
Balthes Schick, Co F
Sergt John Joyce, Co G
William O'Conner, Co G
James Dorrey, Co G
Patrick Brady, Co I
Thomas McNamara, Co I
Henry Van Houten, Co I

Wounded.

Lieut-Col L C Newman—foot severely
Capt J Barnet Sloan, acting Major—leg, slightly
Corp John Grady, Co A—leg
Corp John G Wright, Co A—shoulder
Robert Mitchell, Co A—thigh
Donald Ireland, Co A—thigh
John Burk, Co A—leg
Corp David O'Loughlin, Co B—leg
Peter Calligan, Co B—thigh
Jno Donnivan, Co B—thigh
Thomas Gault, Co B—breast
Thomas Hart, Co B—leg
Wm McHarrig, Co B—hand
David Simonds, Co B—arm
Patrick Kelley, Co B—neck
James Carmody, Co B—neck
David Fredenthal, Co C
Hiram Frankel, Co C
Thomas Hallohern, Co E—severely
Michael A Malley, Co D—groin
Michael McLoughlin, Co D—foot
James Ashly, Co D—hand
George Copping, Co D—abdomen
Corp Bernard Burns, Co D—leg
Corp John Allen, Co D—foot
Corp Theodore Tyre, Co D—forehead
Sergt Henry Darris, Co D—leg
Sergt John Egan, Co D—forehead
John Collins, Co C
Michael Hayes, Co C
Henry Burns, Co C
Francis Sarzcoski, Co F—leg
Sergt Garret Cotter, Co G—breast
Corp Patrick Flood, Co G—shoulder
Corp Stephen Weaver, Co G—leg, slightly
James Cudmare, Co G—wrist, severely
Richard Fitzsimons, Co G—slightly
Matthew Furgeson, Co G—finger
Henry Hawkes, Co G—thigh, severely
George Jetry, Co. G
Michael Merrigan, Co G
James Gunn, Co I
Joseph McCulkin, Co I
William Mills, Co I
Walter C Tenem, Co I

Missing.

J Francis Barry, Co A
James H Floyd, Co A
John T Langton, Co A
Francis Mullin, Co A

Killed, 11; Wounded, 47; Missing, 4.

Killed—May 4—None.

Wounded—May 4.

Patrick Looney, Co G
Benjamin Weeks, Co G

Missing.

Capt Henry Schickard
Capt George A Ebbets
1st Lieut George Heerman
1st Lieut Erskine Rich
Sergt Wm Willison, Co A
Sergt Sam McQuoid, Co A
Corp Chas Hicks, Co A
Robert Barter, Co A
Francis Barry, Co A
Patrick Gagan, Co A
Owen Casey, Co A
Fred Hahn, Co A
Robert King, Co A
Wm Lyons, Co A
Ben Moore, Co A
Thos McManus Co A
Henry Nelson, Co A
Wm Penny, Co A
James Real, Co A
Christopher Roberts, Co A
Auguste Renaud, Co A
John Spier, Co A
John Sullivan, Co A
Michael Tracy, Co B
Sergt Nathan Smith, Co B
Sergt. Chas Kenecht, Co C
Sergt Reinhold Schope, Co C
Sergt Heirchimus Henrig, Co A
Sergt Isadore Adler, Co C
Corp Mike Miller, Co C
Corp J Schulcsewski, Co C
Corp Valentine Hensel, Co C
Corp Henry Pechtler, Co C
Corp Henry Wendel Co C
Constance Bauer, Co C
Clement Wenisch, Co C
Julian Cramainski, Co C
Charles Dix, Co. C
Julius Effinger, Co C
Harris Goldman, Co C
2d Lieut John M Webster
2d Lieut Julius Erhard
1st Sergt Geo Martin, Co A
2d Sergt Thos Burns, Co A
Herman Levy, Co C
Carl Deutsch, Co C
Carmel Idiona, Co C
Herman Krullscheck, Co C
Joseph Kassel, Co C
John Kessler, Co C
John Kies, Co C
Wm. Lowe, Co C
John G Meyer, Co C
Christian Matri, Co C
Chas Neiderschuk, Co C
Julius Raschke, Co C
Julian Smolinski, Co C
Soloman Salusch, Co C
Saleo Wolf, Co C
Louis Stein, Co C
Andrew Schaffner, Co C
Francis E Schonfeldt, Co C
Auguste Spechet, Co C
Stanislaus Fargoseriski, Co C
Weber Rilian, Co C
Henry Wachmann, Co C
Chas Weishemer, Co C
David Johnston, Co D
Herman Smith, Co D
James Madden, Co H
Isadore Lindermann, Co H
Fred. Hanch, Co H
Fred Brown, Co H
Corp John Wild, Co B
Corp Nich Murtaugh, Co B
Joseph Aichorn, Co B
Wm Crummy, Co B
Patrick Noonan, Co B
Samuel Nash, Co B
John Sullivan, Co B
Daniel Webster

Total—Killed, 12; Wounded, 58; Missing, 87.

CHARLES C. HAIGHT,
Adjutant Thirty-first N. Y. V.

Wounded in the Washington Hospitals.

John T Whitben, Co G, 32d New-York
Jacob Ramage, Co K 13th New-Jersey
Henry Bates, Co K, 10th Massachusetts
Joseph Thayer, Co C, 10th Massachusetts
Francis Clark, Co A, 6th Vt
Henry Washburn, Co B, 6th Vermont
E Sherbutt, Co K, 6th Vt
Corp Wm Livingston, Co D, 16th Vermont
Chas Mcgrath, Co G, 10th Massachusetts
Moses P Easterbrook, Co G, 2d Rhode Island
John Marks, Co H, 26th New-Jersey
John H. Mcorrils, Co I 26th New-Jersey
Sam C Macomber, Co B 26th New-Jersey
Corp Chas W. Cummings, Co E, 26th New-Jersey
Corp H P Mathews, Co K, 2d Vermont
G F Wilkins, Co G, 2d Vt
S L D Goodale, Co E, 2d Vt
Corp John Fairbanks, Co F, 2d Vermont
Corp E H Watson, Co F, 33d New-York
A J Stevens, Co E, 121st NY
Sergt P Burke, Co I, 21st N J
Jos Rudick, Co G, 21st N J
O Palmer, Co G, 2d Vermont
Silas James, Co G, 21st N J
H Yerrington, Co B, 6th Vt
Isaac Wiley, Co H, 13th N J
Wm M Londerbeck, Co H, 12th New-Jersey
Wm B Jones, Co F, 4th Vt
Geo Walton, Co B, 23d N J
J W Hendricks, Co A, 33d New-York
First Sergt Jas J Taser, Co F, 6th Vermont
Corp Lewis Sherbutt, Co K, 6th Vermont
Louis H Estes, Co H, 2d Vt
Joseph Sanford, Co E 28th New-Jersey
Corp Wm Lewis, Co E 26th New-Jersey
Elliot Harris, Co I 6th Vt
John Place, Co B, 25th N J
Steven Hanson, Co K, 7th Maine
Capt A E Mather, Co G 121st New-York
Second Lieut G W Arbuckle, Co B, 23d New-York
First Sergt E C Mather, Co K, 121st New-York
Ed Fair, Co C, 7th Maine
First Sergt Andrew J Fogg, Co K, 7th Maine
John C Robinson, Co C 33d New-York
John Myers, Co B 21st New-Jersey
Corp James Austin, Co H, 2d Vermont
Edgar Ferris, Co C, 49th New-York
Sergt J H Groff, Co H, 12th New-Jersey
Wm Barnes, Co I, 9th Mass
S De Layton, Co H, 12th N J
L W Richardson, Co A 2d Vt
Oscar Smith, Co D, 26th N J
H H Downey, Co G, 5th Vt
A Graves, Co C, 43d N Y
J Venable, Co G, 15th N J
J J Kinney, Co B, 26th N J
Jas Steele, Co I, 2d Mass
J D Wells, Co G, 1st R I Art
Sergt Sanford McCall, Co B, 33d New-York
Wm Foley, Co D, 23d N Y
C J Ball, Co F, 4th Vt
Corp Lewis H. Hunt, Co I, 6th Vermont
Miles Saunders, Co I, 2d Vt
Geo Kramer, Co F, 49th NY
G W Hill, Co F, 4th Vt
Michael Lane, Co G, 6th Vt
Jos Moore, Co G, 6th Vt
Wm Housman, Co B, 21st New-Jersey

Fred Gotgenheimer, Co K, 26th New-Jersey
John Betts, Co E, 26th N J
Robt R Smith, Co. I, 26th New-Jersey
Corp J S Spaulding, Co G, 2d Vermont
Corp Amos C Humphrey, Co G, 2d Vermont
Corp C C Landon, Co G, 2d Vermont
Hiram H Tilley, Co G, 2d Vt
John Kraus, Co F, 49th N Y
August Kling, Co C, 7th N J
Corp H D Meoroe, Co E, 5th Vermont
E Ross, Co C, 43d New-York
Sgt S O Dwinell, Co E, 5th Vermont
Corp S W Roach, Co D, 33d N Y
D S Porter, Co D, 33d N Y
W H Piper, Co F, 33d N Y
J Minick, Co H, 26th N J
Corp J D Calahan, Co F, 1st Massachusetts
C Wilson, Co I, 121st N Y
Sgt W J Murray, Co I, 18th New-York
A Fuller, Co I, 121st N Y
M Banas, Co H, 121st N Y
Corp W Waters, Co C, 26th New-York
Jno A Gardiner, Co A, 2d R I
Sergt A McMahon, Co A, 2d R I
W H Lamper, Co B, 12th N H
Corp Almar Millikin, Co H, 12th New-Hampshire
Jacob Matsun, Co I, 1st N Y
C D Hoyt, Co K, 12th N Y
Corp Wm Keese, Co G, 14th N Y
Geo Clarke, Co E, 2d R I
Sergt Jas Stanley, Co K, 2d R I
D Bassart, Co E, 10th Mass
L Williams, Co K, 26th N Y
H H Barrows, Co E, 7th Mass
A A Lerens, Co E, 7th Mass
Patrick Rice, Co C, 11th N J
Chas Wicks, Co D, 2d N Y
Jas King, Co B, 5th N J
Jas Swan, Co A, 5th Excel
John Holland, Co G, 8th N J
G H Hoffman, Co C, 1st Mass
J A Wiggan, Co K, 12th N H
E E Fall, Co K, 12th N H
W Milligan, Co I, 124th N Y
J Hammill, Co I, 124th N Y
Sergt M D L McDuffey, Co K, 12th N H
Sergt E C Piper, Co K, 12th New-Hampshire
J J Monahan, Co F, 1st U S S
N S Hardick, Co I, 13th N J
C S Rosecrans, Co C, 120th New-York
Corp C Kraft, Co E, 1st N J
Corp T Laler, Co B, 1st N J
Corp A Anderson, Co B, 1st New-Jersey
Corp W Poole, Co H, 11th Mass
Corp S H Baker, Co E, 12th New-Hampshire
I L Drew, Co A, 26th N Y
Francis A Burke, Co B, 2d Vt
Jas Forney, Co B, 2d Vt
First Lieut W Z Cozens, Co H, 10th New-York
Nath'l Bennet, Co D, 86th N Y
Corp Elijah Tompkins, Co C, 124th New-York
Dan'l S Gardener, Co C, 124th New-York
F D Gillson, Co I, 2d Vt
Fred Dezendorf, Co C, 124th New-York
And W Boyd, Co C, 124th N Y
W B Derby, Co I, 2d Vt
Geo Webber, Co E, 2d Me
Sergt C E Bruce, Co K, 2d Massachusetts
C J Blake, Co A, 2d Mass
J Vanderhoff, Co K, 1st Excelsior brigade
Sergt Wm Landon, Co C, 2d New-York
Wm Davis, Co E, 114th N Y
Henry Williams, Co I, 4th Excelsior brigade
Jesse Egleston, Co H, 33d New-York
E Rice, Co C, 33d New-York
W H Alexander, Co C, 33d New-York
C W Spaulding, Co C, 10th Massachusetts
J P Morley, Co C, 10th Mass
John Powdliary, Co G, 5th New-Jersey
E W Mockridge, Co B, 8th New-Jersey
David U Quick, Co K, 124th New-York
J Brown, Co D, 11th N J
Lieut C Graves, Co H, 1st New-Jersey
John Christie, Co D, 8th N J
F G Davis, Co A, 120th N Y
Corp C R Grannis, Co K, 120th New-York
Sergt James Sleeper, Co A, 12th New-Hampshire
Samuel Gould, Co I, 6th Me
John Lynch, Co B, 26th N Y
Corp J S Bailey, Co F, 1st Berdan Sharpshooters
Gustavus R Tobine, Co E, 12th New-Hampshire
Corp Patrick M Railbeary, Co G, 82d New-York
J H Duggin, Co F, 3d Maine
Chas Getchell, Co F, 3d Me
J Bisenious, Co K, 2d N Y
Dan Rose, Co I, 5th N J
Corp Geo G Boger, Co I, 12th New-Hampshire
H S Hutchins, Co I, 12th N H
W C Maloon, Co I, 12th N H
Corp Horace E Sampson, Co G, 2d N Y
E Hanson, Co B, 7th Me
Geo Culver, Co B, 124th N Y
Mat Croley, Co B, 124th N Y
Dennis McCormack, Co B, 124th N Y
Corp Dan Carpenter, Co K, 124th N Y
G C Durrell, Co H, 12th N H
E H Deforest, Co K, 86th N Y
G D Scott, Co I, 124th N Y
H E Children, Co H, 2d Excelsior N Y
C M Fiske, Co K, 86th N Y
Corp J N Albertson, Co D, 11th New-Jersey
Corp P Miller, Co C, 2d R I
Corp B G Potter, Co C, 2d R I
G W Drake, Co E, 12th N H
Corp Geo D Cross, Co E, 12th New-Hampshire
Sergt Ab Garron, Co K, 8th New-Jersey
Sergt L Mead, Co K, 8th N J
Henry Burke, battery K, 4th U S artillery
G Heesler, Co H, 73d N Y
Sergt D Hadley, Co G, 86th New-York
W O Clarke, Co B, 3d Maine
J Munnion, Co G, 2d Mass
Lieut Geo Myrick, Co G, 1st Mass
Sergt Valentine Fox, Co C, 11th New-Jersey
J Malseed, Co G, 73d N Y
Sergt C Glennen, Co F, 11th Massachusetts
Sergt M Atkinson, Co G, 1st New-York
R Moore, Co C, 12th N H
J Mairs, Co E, 55th Ohio
Corp Alonzo H Wothby, Co C, 12th New-Hampshire
Jas Foran, Co G, 8th N J
H Galligan, Co B, 18th Mass
Sergt Geo S Falls, Co C, 11th Massachusetts
H Gaylord, Co C, 4th U S A
First Sergt John Kelly, Co H, 10th U S infantry
Jas Ellis, Co F, 32d Mass
R Capstock, Co E, 11th U S infantry
C Haley, Co E, 2d Maine
T A Cline, Co A, 7th U S In
M Kinney, Co I, 157th N Y
August Frantz, Co K, 11th New-Jersey
Corp J Fleming, Co H, 11th New-Jersey
W F Flagg, Co E, 16th N J
Wm A Tatien, Co K, 12th N J
J A Dall, Co K, 12th N J
Ira C Hall, Co E, 12th N J
Charles Hand, Co K, 4th U S artillery
John Brady, Co K, 4th U S artillery
Charles Tully, Co K, 4th U S artillery
A Raffray, Co K, 4th U S artillery
Wm Eldridge, Co H, 1st U S artillery
F MaCauley, Co H, 1st U S artillery
Geo Baker, Co I, 18th N Y
S Walker, Co C, 12th N H
Amos Raymond, Co C, 17th Conn
T H Day, Co F, 17th Conn
A L Murstian, Co B, 8th U S infantry
Wm Mahawl, 4th U S art
Wm Hosey, Co A, 8th N J
J McKernon, Co B, 5th N J
Corp W Hyde, Co C, 11th New-Jersey
E Gleeson, Co I, 36th N Y
W McDermott, Co K, 73d N Y
Serg J M Downes, Co H, 17th U S infantry
Corp J Meyer, Co G, 11th N J
W Vanderhoof, Co E, 8th N J
Serg P S Hutchler, Co B, 8th New-Jersey

Alfred H Jewell, Co E, 26th New-York
Corp Geo T Coward, Co E, 23d New-York
Hugh McMann, Co G, 77th New-York
Corp Wm Benton, Co H, 15th New-Jersey
Wm P Duffield, Co E, 15th N J
Wm Eddy, Co I, 33d N Y
Geo H Posey, Co C, 15th N J
H Dean, Co A, 122d N Y
D A Judd, Co I, 10th Mass
Jos Voph, Co G, 6th Vt
David Mariot, Co I 121st N Y
Saml H Jones, Co C, 6th Vt
L Selving, Co B, 3d Maine
J A Oliver, Co H, 37th N Y
C W Lockwood, Co A, 3d N J
J F Lynch, Co A, 3d N J
E G Wheeler, Co I, 33d N Y
Corp Menzo Nixon, Co G, 33d New-York
W J Lake, Co C, 5th N J
Corp J A Young, Co C, 5th New-Jersey
D O'Regan, Co C, 5th N J
C Veach, Co H, 2d R I
Corp Isaac Deer, Co B, 5th New-Jersey
F Branagin, Co E, 5th N J
J Nichols, Co B, 5th N J
Sergt Wm E Broadwell, Co B, 15th New-Jersey
Corp C Peters, Co F, 12th N Y
Sergt W Motes, Co H, 5th Mich
Sergt-Maj Dan G Converse, 3d Michigan
Steven Cook, Co I, 11th N J
John Murdock, Co I, 1st U S Chasseurs
John P Jarvis, Co B, 33d N Y
Ed W Jarvis, Co B, 33d N Y
Jno Kanister, Co F, 12th N H
E S Welch, Co G, 12th N H
Jas Dillabaugh, Co C, 1st U S Sharpshooters
P Meade, Co D, 16th Mass
P Kelly, Co H, 5th N J
H B Elliott, Co E, 12th N H
1st Lieut E S E Newberry, Co E, 11th N J
Sergt L Lee, Co C, 11th N J
G H Cummings, Co E, 12th New-Hampshire
E S Edgely, Co E, 12th N H
Corp J J Beaumont, Co K, 10th Massachusetts
A Collin, Co K, 10th Mass
C L Powers, Co K, 10th Mass
R C Lustre, Co D, 5th N J
G W Peabody, Co I, 10th Mass
G H Decia, Co I, 10th Mass
G H Paul, Co K, 62d N Y
Sergt J W Woods, Co K, 62d New-York
Sergt P Stone, Co A, 2d Vermont
B L Middaugh, Co E, 2d Vt
1st Sergt J W Forsyth, Co K, 1st Sharpshooters
Wm Leonard, Bat D, 1st N Y Artillery
Edwin L Perry, Co B, 18th Massachusetts
Pat'k Ryan, Co G, 62d N Y
Lewis H Soule, Co H, Berdan's Sharpshooters
E W Sylvester, Co B, 6th Me
Tho J Rockwell, Co A, 6th Me
First Sergt An'w J Whittier, Co H, 6th Maine
Sam'l C Nutter, Bat K, 4th United States Artillery
Corp Edmund H Sylvester, Co K, 7th Massachusetts
Nelson Shene, Co F, 38th New-York
C W Dolloff, Co G, 12th N H
W H Barnes, Co A, 121st N Y
John Wormouth, Co A, 121st New-York
Sergt Varnard Haggerty, Co F, 1st New-Jersey
Sergt W H Browning, Co H, 1st New-Jersey
J D Irwin, Co E, 120th N Y
Sergt J S Pomeroy, Co E, 120th New-York
David Ellis, Co A, 12th N H
Joseph Tuttle, Co A, 12th New-Hampshire
Corp Geo P Miller, Co A 12th New-Hampshire
Norman Archer, Co C, 8th Vermont
Tolman Cobb, Co G, 23d N J
Geo Cherbinno, Co G, 2d Vt
Wm W Harrison, Co D, 3d Vermont
Patrick Farley, Co K, 23d New-Jersey
Corp Geo M Smith, Co A, 6th Maine
Corp Chas R Anderson, Co B, 7th Maine
John B Hastings, Co B, 7th Maine
James Malone, Co B, 7th Me
John Taylor, Co D, 26th N J
Thos Davidson, Co A, 31st New-York
Corp Geo A Titus, Co H, 26th New-Jersey
Corp Michael Doyle, Co C, 43d New-York
Corp Louis Hayett, Co B, 5th Vermont
Corp B B Hemenway, Co G, 5th Vermont
D G Kelly, Co A, 1st Mass
A M Paul, Co D, 7th Mass
Corp M Duffy, Co F, 37th N Y
A F Cox, Co A, 10th Mass
E Dunsby, Co E, 10th Mass
Pat Burke, Co K, 37th N Y
Corp J W Taylor, Co A, 124th New-York
Sergt W H Knox, Co H, 124th New-York
J J McCann, Co H, 124th N Y
A Bowman, Co H, 124th N Y
Corp James Prichard, Co H, 38th N Y
Lewis Roll, Co D, 12th N H
Corp G Root, Co H, 38th N Y
Pat Rirden, Co A, 1st Mass
Corp H D Ballard, Co B, 2d United States S S
Corp E B Nichols, Co C, 1st Mass
Wm J McPeek, Co D, 26th New-Jersey
Geo England, Co H, 43d N Y
John Moore, Co E, 43d N Y
Bernard Fitzpatrick, Co H, 43d N Y
Hugh Gleason, Co A 43d N Y
Frank Flohn, Co E, 8th N J
Wm Givens, Co A, 143d N Y
Corp C H Parks, Co H, 11th Massachusetts
Corp P McCarty, Co A, 40th New-York
J Darby, Co C, 12th N J
R W Budd, Co D, 12th N J
B W Hewett, Co C, 12th N J
I P Busby, Co C, 12th N J
S A Myrick, Co B, 3d Maine
Corp Jas Coine, Co A, 73d New-York
T Hanahan, Co H, 43d N Y
Pat Cunningham, Co A, 73d New-York
Corp Wm Fizzerr, Co H, 2d New-York
E Chenery, Co I, 73d N Y
Sergt J C Steinbaur, Co A, 5th New-Jersey
M Brown, Co B, 140th N Y
Sergt E P Fisk, Co D, 140th New-York
T Tector, Co K, 4th U S in
J Modlin, Co D, 10th U S in
J Muller, Co I, 61st N Y
J E Burns, Co D, 140th N Y
G Bullock, Co I, 17th N Y
D Vanhorenburg, Co A, 157th New-York
Corp M Hoy, Co B, 61st N Y
Pat Lyon, Co F, 4th U S in
H M Post, Co H, 12th U S in
G K Bailey, Co C, 4th U S A
Sergt Chas T Brown, Co C, 4th U S artillery
Corp C Ruff, Co C, 5th New-Jersey
Corp Albold Eugene, Co I, 38th New-Jersey
Thos Fallan, Co D, 11th Mass
Nicholas McBride, Co E, 7th U S infantry
Hiram Cole, Co G, 6th U S infantry
Corp Detlef Stinbeck, Co A, 58th N Y
Wm. Esslin, Bat K, 1st Ohio artillery
Peter Benure, Co A, 17th U S infantry
Sergt C H Gates, Co B, 1st New-York artillery
C Chamblom, Co B, 1st New-York artillery
Robt McVey, Co F, 119th N Y
J M Quin, Co I, 140th N Y
Corp J B Smith, Co C, 157th New-York
Corp O Courtney, Co C, 157th New-York
Arthur White, Co C, 140th New-York
Corp U Shoemaker, Co I, 61st New-York
J Allen, Co C 11th N J
D Cameron, 11th N Y art
W Perry, Co A, 40th N Y
M McNulter, Co D, 17th Me
A Buel, Co B, 37th N Y
Corp C Kelly, Co C, 11th N J
Serg J H Dingwell, Co G, 8th New-Jersey
J Birrill, Co C, 8th N J
W Gould, Co C, 10th Mass
F Cobb, Co B, 12th N J

CARVER HOSPITAL.

Richard Burchill, Co D, 17th Maine
Dennis Edwards, (since died,) 28th Massachusetts
Wm Drummond, Co G, 11th Massachusetts
Wm McConnel, Co I, 11th Massachusetts
C Meade, Co H, 11th Mass
G B Trafton, Co D, 7th Mass
Corp Matthew Bliss, Co D, 7th Massachusetts
Wm H Carpenter, Co D, 7th Massachusetts
Corp David H Dean, Co F, 7th Massachusetts
T Kenedy, Co G, 1st Mass
A Judd, Co B, 14th Conn
John L Reynolds, Co G, 154th New-York
J G Smith, Co G, 136th N Y
Sergt Lewis Ehrhardt, 2d New-York battery
G Pfeffer, Co F, 58th N Y
J Brown, Co B, 119th N Y
Corp Edwin Root, Co K, 154th New-York
Corp Thos B Aldridge, Co E, 154th New-York
J M Childs, Co B, 154th N Y
P Hordie, Co C, 119th N Y
W Stevens, Co F, 154th N Y
J D Frink, Co I, 154th N Y
N P Brown, Co D, 154th N Y
C Kenyon, Co K, 108th N Y
Sergt Jos Keese, Co I, 160th N Y
W H Busen, Co D, 157th N Y
Corp F Unerholt, Co E, 136th New-York
Corp Irving Arms, Co K, 154th N Y
E Great, Co G, 154th N Y
J J Turner, Co D, 154th N Y
G H Davis, Co A, 157th N Y
De Witt C Clark, Co A, 157th N Y
T McCurley, Co F, 157th N Y
E Spicer, Co A, 30th N Y
W Scott, Co G, 1st Ex N Y
J Stetall, Co G, 37th N Y
W Bailey, Co K, 154th N Y
Corp A Wollet, Co G, 1st New-York artillery

H Gardner, Co H, 122d N Y
E Shannon, Co B, 154th N Y
Sergt E Richardson, Co C, 154th New-York
A Shafer, Co E, 154th N Y
Corp C W Hall, Co E, 154th New-York
Corp Chas Densehower, Co G, 12th New-Jersey
M J Morgan, Co I, 12th N J
Adam Urbin, Co I, 12th N J
J Peterson, Co G, 12th N J
Jos S Thompson, Co G, 12 N J
E Fisher, Co H, 12th N J
Geo Whittiker, Co C, 12th N J
Corp J W Jordan, Co C, 12th New-Jersey
C R Mingan, Co C, 12th N J
C W Moffatt, Co F, 28th N J
Sergt Wm E Hutchinson, Co F, 12th New-Jersey
Corp A S Kidd, Co I, 12th New-Jersey
Corp E M Stevenson, Co E, 12th New-Jersey
Corp Frank Trenchen, Co D, 6th New-Jersey
John Burchill, Co H, 12th N J
Henry Hollgubko, Co G, 12th New-Jersey
E Richards, Co F, 12th N J
A A Jek, Co A, 12th United States regulars
Corp Woodward Hedges, Co H, 1st U S sharpshooters
Sergt Andrew McRae, 5th Maine battery
Corp J F Holmes, Co E, 1st Massachusetts
Wm Corbitt, Co B, 2d Mass
Dan Calahan, Co B, 2d Mass
John C Davis, Co K, 11th Massachusetts
Thos Kennedy, Co A, 28th Massachusetts
Thos Murphy, Co H, 28th Massachusetts
Michael Clark, Co B, 2d Rhode Island
Sergt Charles McElhatten, Co F, 14th Connecticut
Andrew Murphy, Co I, 14th Connecticut
Corp Geo Kealer, Co A, 20th Connecticut
C A Ford, Co H, 27th Con
Corp Washington Ludwig, Co M, 1st New-York artil
John Scott, Co M, 1st New-York artillery
John M Maguire, Co E, 8th New-York
Charles Dace, Co C, 66th New-York
Geo Bostbinder, Co C, 88th New-York
Patrick Calahan, Co I, 104th New-York
Chas Carpenter, Co A, 104th New-York
J Hadley, Co E, 104th N Y
John Fowler, Co I, 123d N Y
George H Hay, Co A, 123d New-York
Charles A Shepperd, Co H, 123d New-York
Patrick Twohey, Co G, 134th New-York
Phillip McCune, Co F, 140th New-York
Wm Kenfil, Co H, 140th New-York
Corp P Garvey, Co C, 140th New-York
J Dugan, Co C, 5th N J
H Saxon, Co E, 5th N J
A Dunham, Co D, 5th N J
T Geoghagan, Co B, 13th N J
J White, Co G, 13th N J
D Ellis, Co E, 3d Vermont
H L Parkman, Co I, 2d Vt
N C Lawson, Co H, 3d Vt
Wm Tillerson, Co B, 5th Vt
L F Hanniter, Co I, 6th N Y
A D Berry, Co B, 121st N Y
Sergt John D Gray, Co A, 121st New-York
Sergt S Wilby, Co I, 62d New-York
Calvin M Dustin, Co B, 10th New-York
John Bounds, Co A, 27th New-York
Sergt John C Hooper, Co B, 27th New-York
Wm J Applegate, Co B, 121st New-York
J. Williams, Co K, 121st N Y
J Gaines, Co B, 2d N Y
J Martin, Co H, 33d N Y
J C Winter, Co K, 37th N Y
Corp Leonard Burton, Co D, 13th New-York
D L Fair, Co B, 37th N Y
J Tyson, Co B, 37th N Y
Sergt W D Pierson, Co F, 12th New-Jersey
David B Elwell, Co A, 12th New-Jersey
Jos Haynes, Co H, 12th N J
W P Haynes, Co F, 12th N J
Sergt W S Garwood, Co A, 12th New-Jersey
J H Saul, Co F, 12th N J
Jacob Hinchman, Co E, 12th New-Jersey
Edward Right, Co F, 11th N J
Patrick Kinnan, Co C, 12th N J
Ben Robbins, Co G, 11th N J
Adam Marshall, Co F, 12th New-Jersey
Dinnis Lane, Co G, 28th N J
Firman Lloyd, Co I, 12th New-Jersey
Corp B S Wood, Co I, 12th N J
Wm Coleman, Co D, 12th N J
N Cheeseman, Co G, 12th N J
Thos Calvert, Co E, 12th N J
J D Hawk, Co H, 28th N J
David Harris, Co E, 10th New-York
Roy Robinson, Co E, 24th New-York
Corp James Burk, Co I, 26th New-York
Andrew Fleck, Co D, 28th New-York
Michael Malika, Co G, 28th New-York
Bara Wright, Co H, 34th New-York
John Brady, Co D, 37th New-York
Alexis Laspitt, Co B, 37th New-York
Geo S Morrison, Co E, 37th New-York
Hugh Smith, Co A, 40th New-York
Jas A Lathrop, Co A, 57th New-York
Geo W Hamilton, Co D, 57th New-York
Ed Lambert, Co D, 57th New-York
Jos King, Co I, 66th N Y
Russell Fredenbergh, Co F, 66th New-York
Joseph Manning, Co I, 61st New-York
Geo M Miller, Co G, 64th New-York
E Cody, Co A, 66th N Y
Wm Gehalg, Co F, 63d N Y
T Marriott, Co B, 121st N Y
Wm Coady, Co B, 121st N Y
Sergt Andrew J Cowan, Co K, 121st New-York
Corp Joel R Denton, Co K, 121st New-York
Corp J Smith Sheldon, Co K, 121st New-York
Wm Nicholl, Co K, 121st N Y
O Waldron, Co K, 121st N Y
Wm J Donnelly, Co I, 62d New-York
Y Benson, Co G, 16th N Y
P Honar, Co B, 65th N Y
J Laffan, Co B, 16th N Y
Sergt Smith S Thomas, Co F, 16th New-York
J Kolb, Co K, 66th N Y
Corp David O'Loughlin, Co B, 31st New-York
Corp Alex McParvin, Co F, 2d New-Jersey
Wm Hewitt, Co A, 3d N J
Cor Frank, Co D, 2d N J
Corp John Hanssler, Co E, 2d New-Jersey
N Hirst, Co A, 2d N J
Wm H Bird, Co H, 23d N J
Corp Judson C Bowers, Co C, 23d New-Jersey
Joab C Lore, Co F, 3d N J
Sergt Sam B Cline, Co B, 3d New-Jersey
John Blanchard, Co H, 7th Massachusetts
Jos. C Inman, Co G, 3d Vt
Jas Coakley, Co A, 6th Vt
Wm W Greely, Co G, 3d Vt
Corp Chas Selling, Co F, 5th Maine battery
Patrick Gleeson, Co A, 5th Maine battery

COLUMBIA HOSPITAL.

O M George, Co F, 3d Vermont
David F Raymond, Co D, 124th New-York
Corp O'Neal, 5th Maine bat
John K Clark, Co D, 124th New-York
Hiram T Heath, Co E, 12th New-Hampshire
Galen Eastman, Co E, 12th New-Hampshire
Stephen Reed, Co F, 1st New-Jersey
Wm McGerrah, Co D, 124th New-York
Henry S Smith, Co F, 11th New-Jersey
A C Forshee, Co D, 124th New-York
Caleb B Tefft, Co A, 123d New-York
Loring Stoddard, Co K, 12th New-Hampshire
James Lycett, Co E, 7th Massachusetts
Hugh Freeman, Co E, 7th Massachusetts
Wm H Toner, Co D, 124th New-York

DOUGLAS HOSPITAL.

Lt M Beal, Co I, 122d N Y
W A Decker, Co H, 11th New-Jersey
J H Conner, Co C, 13th N J
E Nichols, Co E, 140th N Y
H Auringer, Co I, 140th N Y
Corp J Flynn, Co F, 73d N Y
Sergt W H Pond, Co B, 16th Mass
Corp R Camover, Co I, 2d Mass
E N Knowlton, 5th Me bat
Sergt U C Watson, Co C, 24th New-Jersey
J Gooman, Co E, 20th Conn
R T Boonham, Co F, 104th New-York
G Cox, Co A, 11th N Jersey
D Whitney, Co C, 94th N Y
P Mon, Co E, 12th Mass
Segt B Pickett, Co C, 14th Connecticut
L F Lull, Co B, 17th U S I
J Peace, Co G, 12th Mass
D Hayes, Co D, 140th N Y
Jos Seader, Co G, 2d N Y
J B Duff, Signal corps
Sergt J P Shuman, Co K, 12th New-Jersey
Cor Patty, Co I, 12th N J
Corp Granville P Jordan, Co F, 17th Maine
Samuel Noody, Co K, 73d New-York
Corp W Adams, Co F, 16th New-York
Sergt J Hoffam, Co F, 43d New-York
C Roder, Co D, 40th N Y
G C Cawford, Co D, 33d N Y
Corp H Frenkel, Co C, 31st New-York
Ben Edgar, Co A, 16th N Y
Sergt E Nolen, Co I, 3d N J
G R Jeddis, Co F, 15th N J
P Mulligan, Co E, 31st N Y
G W Vanceiver, Co G, 22d New-Jersey
R Ewald, Co F, 43d N Y
J H Newenham, Co G, 6th Maine
J Furner, Co I, 33d N Y
D Hennessy, Co C, 2d Mass
C McCarthy, Co C, 2d Mass
J Whitlock, Co B, 1st N J
Corp J Bucock, Co G, 15th New-Jersey
R Caddington, Co C, 31st N J
Corp A Clark, Co B, 16th N Y
W B Donkersley, Co I, 2d New-Jersey
H B Lewis, Co A, 121st N Y
T McCombs, Co H, 96th N Y
W E Simpson, Co C, 15th New-Jersey
Capt Ellwood, 71st N Y
J Willet, Co G, 6th Maine
J L Boadish, Co G, 6th Maine
J Haggard, Co A, 15th N Y
H Prince, Co D, 13th Mass
Sgt J Rosa, Co D, 102d N Y
A Warry, darkey
Corp C Hottsappal, Co D, 5th Connecticut
Corp G H Greenwood, Co D, 13th Massachusetts
J Meyers, Co D, 102d N Y
R Gangen, Co D, 149th N Y
Sergt B F Parks, Co I, 30th New-Jersey
J W Chapin, Co A, 121st N Y
T Barton, Co D, 28th N Y
J Cole, Co H, 13th N J
T Burns, Co K, 63d N Y
Nelson Fuller, Co D, 2d Vt
E W Rothtrock, Co D, 1st New-Jersey
R B Voorhees, Co F, 1st N J
Amos Badley, Co I, 3d N J
Corp J W Sutherland, Co D, 6th Maine
Alva Beach, Co B, 16th N Y
J R Johnson, Co C, 2d N J
Sergt D S Durell, Co E, 3d New-Jersey
H Coomes, Co D, 6th Maine
G Copping, Co D, 31st N Y
H S Palmer, Co H, 121st N Y
S Plumb, Co F, 33d N Y
P Conroy, Co B, 2d N J
S Wright, Co A, 23d N J
M Paquett, Co A, 73d N Y
Sergt W Sleighth, Co C, 65th New-York
H A Morse, Co C, 33d N Y
D O'Leary, Co E, 15th N J
J W Morris, Co E, 2d N J
W H Hackney, Co H, 23d N J
Sergt W D Cleherman, Co F, 12th New-York
Thos Kelley, Co D, 49th N Y
W Ashcroft, Co G, 15th N J
C Hutchkins, Co F, 15th N Y
H Brannin, Co C, 15th N J
R Lyons, Co C, 15th N Y
1st Sergt A Davidson, Co E, 121st New-York
G F Skinner, Co H, 6th Me
Sergt S W Nevias, Co E 15th New-Jersey
F Langeraski, Co F 31st N Y
J W Arnold, Co A, 77th N Y
Corp M Hood, Co D, 33d N Y
J Wormwood, Co R, 6th Me
N Martin, Co E, 121st N Y
Sergt Jas Toonier, Co G, 2d New-Jersey
W Edwards, Co I, 121st N Y
J E Wanderland, Co C, 33d New-York
Corp H H Ellis, Co I, 15th New-York
Sergt J S L Scott, Co F, 121st New-York
W C Timm, Co I, 31st N Y
J Barnes, Co A, 27th N Y
Corp H Bowers, Co E, 31st New-York

JUDICIARY-SQUARE HOSPITAL.

H L Hanson, Co B, 7th Me
Corp D Prevol, Co B, 5th Massachusetts
Corp H West, Co A, 77th New-York
J Dewis, Co D, 7th Maine
Corp A Goodenough, Co A 2d Vermont
R W Blarney, Co G, 33d New-York
E S Frazee, Co B, 26th N J
L R Harris, Co A, 2d Vt
P Colligean, Co B, 31st N Y
U Thompson, Co K, 6th Me
Corp C R Whithee, Co B, 7th Maine
Corp R J Dobson, Co C, 33d New-York
1st Sergt E G Rust, Co K, 23d New-Jersey
Sergt Putman Deming, Co I, 33d New-York
Thomas Hibbard, Co B, 33d New-York
James Walker, Co K, 2d Vt
Corp E C Wright, Co H, 31st New-Jersey
Corp Ben Mephaes, Co B, 33d New-York
John Glass, Co D, 6th Maine
Chas L Yanax, Co B, 33d New-York
Andrew Gregory, Co E, 33d New-York
Joseph H Atkinson, Co H, 1st New-Jersey
Corp E H Milliken, Co F, 5th Maine
Elisha Lippincott, Co D, 23d New-Jersey
John Cross, Co F, 2d Vt
Corp D B Harvick, Co H, 6th Maine
Wm Weber, Co K, 20th N Y
D O Rose, Co I, 3d Vermont
Sergt-Maj H Prouty, 2d Vt
Sergt W H Foster, Co G, 3d Vermont
C W Brown, Co B, 2d Vt
J Prendifoot, Co A, 33d N Y
G Parlenfelder, Co A, 26th New-Jersey
J L Haskill, Co K, 7th Me
G H Knight, Co C, 3d Vt
Corp R B Randall, Co H, 6th Maine
H Knight, Co B, 7th Me
Corp E B Denel, Co K, 77th New-York
Corp W B Ross, Co B, 31 N J
Frank Crowley, Co H, 15th New-Jersey
Albert V Cook, Co H, 121st New-York
J B Buce, Co F, 10th N Y
O Carroll, Co B, 21st N J
Corp J Woodward, Co C, 23d New-Jersey
T Galt, Co B, 31st N Y
G R Isley, Co B, 21st N J
Sergt H Murphy, Co E, 5th Maine
A Y Soule, Co H, 2d Vt
G Michaels, Co B, 4th Ohio
W O'Brien, Co A, 2d Vt
Corp G Dillaway, Co I, 31st New-Jersey
T O'Brien, Co G, 6th Maine
J A Magill, Co F, 26th N J
C J Shippee, Co A, 2d Vt
J Hose, Co G, 43d New-York
J Cahill, Co A, 10th Mass
W R Playsted, Co I, 33d New-York
David W Bailey, Co E, 121st New-York
John W Case, Co A, 6th Me
A Van Fleet, Co A, 15th N J
Simon Cory, Co A, 6th Me
Alonzo Bradley, Co A, 6th Maine
Patrick Hayes, Co G, 6th Me
Lieut C E Bates, Co I, 2d Rhode Island
Lieut W F Brown, Co I, 6th Maine
L M Bingham, Co H, 2d Vt
Corp Walter Morgan, Co A, 26th New-Jersey
Sewell Cummings, Co H, 6th Maine
A Mills, Co H, 16th New-York
Corp E W Prior, Co I, 2d Vt
Hiram P Bixby, Co I, 2d Vt
Sergt Lewis H Budgen, Co A, 26th New-Jersey
C Starky, Co G, 2d N Y
T Conway, Co I, 33d N Y
B G Clark, Co G, 33d N J
1st Sergt A H Hall, Co D, 3d Vermont
Lieut R P Goodall, Co G, 3d Vermont
Lieut F A Gleason, Co C, 3d Vermont
Wm W Cook, Co G, 3d Vt
John Hayes, Co B, 43d N Y
C L Woodward, Co I, 2d Vt
M Fox, Co E, 33d N Y
B P Richmond, Co E, 33d N Y
M C Jenness, Co I, 6th Me
Sergt W Snyder, Co B, 1st N J
W H Martin, Co E, 1st N J
Wm Little, Co G, 3d N J
W H Crane, Co G, 121st N Y
David A Putnam, Co C, 121st New-York
Sergt Fowler Merritt, Co G, 2d New-Jersey
Geo W Kimbill, Co B, 6th Vt

Isaac Lincott, Co A, 6th Me
Corp Michael Riley, Co C, 12th New-Jersey
Corp Wm Longstreet, Co G, 1st New-Jersey
Ed Butterworth, Co I, 1st N J
E C Irons, Co E, 121st N Y
Corp Ben Patterson, Co G, 33d New-York
John Bliss, Co G, 33d N Y
1st Sergt Bartine Porter, Co A, 2d New-Jersey
Thos P Coles, Co F, 2d N J
Martin Osterhout, Co I, 15th New-Jersey
W H Chapman, Co B, 33d New-York
C Shuter, Co I, 33d N Y
J W Watton, Co A, 64th N Y
B Gesleon, Co D, 33d N Y
T Melody, Co E, 7th Mass
Sergt F D Holden, Co G, 7th Massachusetts
Sergt J F Tobin, Co G, 7th Massachusetts
Nathan Shelley, Co E, 16th New-York
Corp Frank S Gaskill, Co E, 23d New-Jersey
Robt Hunter, Co H, 1st N J
Dennis Flanery, Co C, 65th New-York
Henry Drake, Co D, 33d N Y
Jos Laundry, Co K, 2d Vt
Corp Wm Everett, Co B, 33d New-York
John Kesley, Co K, 2d Vt
Geo Scott, Co D, 77th N Y
C O Maeder, Co G, 3d Vt
T Vercom, Co A, 26th N J
Jacob Roser, Co A, 43d New-York
S R Chandler, Co F, 1st Mass
Sergt J P Young, Co E, 23d New-Jersey
A C Hubbell, Co B, 77th N Y
M Perkins, Co E, 6th Maine
G W Brown, Co I, 4th Vt
J Fuller, Co F, 2d Vermont
I P Humphrey, Co A, 33d N Y

The following soldiers, wounded in the battle of Fredericksburgh, have been taken to Stanton Hospital:

Corp W Fuller, Co G, 2d N J
Corp Ezra Scarborough, Co G, 12th New-Jersey
J S Skinner, Co K, 2d N J
David Mundy, Co H, 1st N J
Wm Hadden, Co E, 3d N J
J Wainwright, Co H, 23d N J
Martin Topman, Co B, 3d N J
Jas McDeed, Co E, 12th N J
E Holbrook, Co F, 16th N Y
R W Larkins, Co F, 6th Me
J R Davis, Co H, 67th N Y
Corp C C Smith, Co I, 43d New-York
Lt John C Fairchild, Co A, 23d New-York
R McCullough, Co A, 1st N J
Lt M P Williams, Co E, 7th Massachusetts
Capt Z F Bellis, Co F, 7th Massachusetts
Adjt Joseph B Wilde, 2d N J
Capt T P Swan, Co F, 16th N J
2d Lt Richard J Wilson, Co H, 2d New-Jersey
1st Lt G W Lovers, Co C, 23d New-Jersey
H W Brown, Co E, 27th N Y

The following is a list of more of the wounded in the battle of Fredericksburgh, who have arrived at St. Aloysius Hospital:

1st Lieut J Howeth, Co C, 4th New-Jersey
Corp A S Newton, Co I, 6th New-Jersey
W G Seymour, Co B, 8th N J
J Garrison, Co E, 12th N J
J R Rathburn, Co D, 73d N Y
H Brooks, Co H, 24th N J
W H Munion, Co I, 12th N J
N Tierney, Co A, 71st N Y
F Ruliscn, musician, Co B, 137th New-York
Corp S Kesler, Co D, 57th N Y
Corp W McDowell, Co K, 57th New-York
E Dunning, Co E, 27th Conn
L Howard, Co G, 4th Maine
W W Chapel, Co C, 157th N Y
W Saul, Co D, 8th N J
Corp W H Smith, Co A, 12th New-Jersey
G W Fowler, Co B, 20th N Y
A Bailey, Co I, 17th N Y
D Miles, Co E, 123d N Y
J W Swiney, Co K, 12th N Y
H Church, Co B, 27th Conn
J McCormick, Co E, 14th Ct
Sergt F M Parker, Co D, 27th Connecticut
J H Becker, Co I, 97th N Y
Corp Wm Demock, Co A, 104th New-York
J Rogers, Co E, 14th Conn
Sergt A J Loomis, Co G, 6th New-York
O McDermott, Co K, 4th U S artillery
T Johnson, Co E, 2d Mass
J Griffin, Co B 2d Mass
J Knox, Co H, 13th N J
R F Fremott, Co E, 12th N Y
Corp C D Burdick, Co A, 15th New-York
E A Stewart, Co K, 5th Me battery
Corp John Fanhandt, Co E, 1st N J artillery
Sergt Wm Loose, Co E, 102d New-York
S D Douglas, Co E, 137th N Y
1st Lieut Alex Beach, Co C, 11th New-Jersey
W L Becraft, Co D, 124th New-York
F White, Co C, 140th N Y
C D Hanscom, Co I, 2d Mass
G T Cottrell, Co G, 1st B S S
L C Griffin, Co I, 20th N Y
R B Manning, Co C, 13th N J
R Becker, Co E, 20th N Y
Joe Cotton, Co B, 12th N H
Wm Ferris, Co C, 2d Mass
T Murray, Co E, 11th N J
Jacob Huston, Co B, 78th N Y
Alfred Rollins, Co E, 1st Berdan Sharpshooters.

The following have arrived at Armory-square Hospital:

Capt D P Chase, Co A, 2d Berdan Sharpshooters
Capt —— Crossman, 2d Vt

CAMPBELL HOSPITAL.

G H Harris, Co A, 60th N Y
S Hammond, Co K, 16th N Y
Philip Miller, Co A, 43d N Y
Wm Peck, Co E, 16th N Y
Jno Mesaner, Co G, 29th N Y
C B Boardman, Co K, 1st Me
Thos Akers, Co I, 24th Mass
Corp G W Butcher, Co B, 60th New-York
J Caddo, Co C, 60th N Y
Sergt J O'Connell, Co A, 28th Massachusetts
Sergt S Carrl, Co H, 24th New-York
Sergt-Maj P J Healy, 69th New-York
Joseph N Seaver, Co C, 19th Massachusetts
John Wents, Co G, 24th N J
James J Whitmore, Co H, 1st New-Jersey
Nathan C Austin, Co G, 1st R I artillery
Ira B Austin, Co G, 1st R I artillery
Geo D Austin, Co G, 1st R I artillery
Sergt Jas H Blair, Co D, 29th New-York
Corp Chas E Sisson, Co G, 1st Rhode Island artillery
Corp Geo W Thomas, Co E, 2d Rhode Island
Jas H Thompson, Co H, 10th Maine
Sergt John Reland, Co F, 20th Massachusetts
Sergt D W Greene, Co C, 121st New-York
Philip Hart, Co C, 78th N Y
Corp M Bronstetter, Co E, 78th New-York
Corp France Wade, Co F, 20th Massachusetts
B F Roberts, Co A, 7th Mass
Jonas Beech, Co E, 11th N J
Corp A Stanley, Co G, 12th New-Jersey
Corp Henry Fenton, Co G, 12th New-Jersey
Joseph W Sunderland, Co G, 1st R I battery
A Haren, Co I, 66th N Y
A Haywood, Co I, 26th N Y
John Callahan, Co E, 12th Massachusetts
Corp John Clemonts, Co B, 33d New-York
Lorenzo Downing, Co C, 16th New-York
J Dalton, Co G, 122d N Y
George Dennison, 5th Maine battery
George Daniels, Co A, 4th Maine
Henry Holmes, Co G, 76th New-York
Corp J Tague, Co A, 5th Vt
D Downer, Co A, 4th Vt
Geo String, Co G, 26th N J
Geo A Swett, Co B, 5th Vt
J Sullivan, Co D, 6th Vt
Chas Grimes, Co F 5th Vt
P A Anderson, Co G, 6th Me
W E Hammer, Co D, 26th N Y
J A Stevens, Co I, 77th N Y
Sergt John E Ward, Co G, 49th New-York
G E Barker, Co H, 23d N Y
E H Woods, Co G, 6th Me
H Wetherax, Co F 77th N Y
Sergt-Maj Job Safford, Co H, 77th New-York
Ed Larkin, Co B, 21st N J
Robt Joyce, Co B, 21st N J
Noyce W Mears, Co B, 20th Ct
Patrick Mara, Co I, 2d Mass
Austin E Wheeler, Co I, 2d Massachusetts
Jas O Carter, Co I, 2d Mass
G Hodgins, Co C, 88th N Y
Sergt John Keegan, Co E, 88th New-York
Sergt P H McNamara, Co F, 88th New-York
D Newman, Co H, 26th New-Jersey
W Lennon, Co G, 24th New-Jersey
Jas West, Co G, 20th Mass
Corp Fred Denny, Co K, 2d N Y Militia
Sergt Aaron H Davis, Co G, 31st New-Jersey
Corp Rufus Harndon, Co E, 10th New-York
Sergt Wm F Layton, Co K, 2d Rhode Island
Christian Linn, Co A, 12th U S infantry
Frederick Miller, Co K, 29th New-York
James W Kergen, Co C, 121st New-York
Jacob H Miller, Co C, 121st New-York
Martin Carroll, Co F, 42d New-York
John Brooks, Co C, 1st U S artillery
C H Woods, Co C, 1st Mass
Jas A Dockam, Co F, 2d Vt
Wm Dreyer, Co C, 78th N Y
Sergt Benj P Larned, Co B, 28th New-York
G Stapleton, Co I, 137th N Y
Sergt John I Kellman, Co L, 28th New-York
John Moore, Co D, 26th N J
Corp Geo P Thomas, Co H, 19th Massachusetts
Asa W Green, Co F, 19th Mass
Dan Grice, Co C, 27th N J
Elias Lomax, Co H, 1st N Y
Deloss Jones, Co I, 27th N Y
Sergt Patrick Mann, Co D, 66th New-York
H Lostridge, drummer, Co A, 5th New-Jersey
Alfred Simmons, Co K, 14th Connecticut
Willard W Simpson, Co E, 12th Massachusetts
Terrence Wade, Co F, 20th Massachusetts
Corp Edward Brown, Co G, 43d New-York
G Babcock, Co E, 140th N Y
Sergt Isaac Barnes, Co A, 43d New-Jersey
G Harbourt, Co H, 31st N J
Thos Lee, Co C, 21st N Y
W H Parkhurst, Co D, 26th New-Jersey
Corp Chas E Holden, Co I, 1st New-Jersey
L B Stoddard, Co G, 6th Vt
Sergt Nathan G Lorimer, Co H, 21st New-Jersey
Lafayette Moore, Co F, 2d Vt
A Hedge, Co E, 122d N Y
L A Underwood, Co I, 4th Vt
John E Sutton, Co D, 15th New-Jersey
Ebenezer Jackson, Co L, 1st New-Jersey cavalry

PERSONAL.

—A London correspondent writes to the Boston *Transcript*: "Those who were present at the last great dinner party given by Mr. Peabody in London will never forget his eloquence when speaking upon the perpetuity of the American Union and the vital importance of keeping every star intact in the banner of the glorious transatlantic Republic. Mr. Peabody's influence, as far as it extends, is constantly exercised in preserving harmonious feelings between the people of America and Great Britian. Mr. Joshua Bates, also of the great firm of Baring Brothers, is as ardent a friend of the Union as any person fighting for it in the National armies, and his large intelligence, wide information and extensive influence are palpably felt on public opinion."

—Gen. Devens, who was wounded in the foot in the battle near Chancellorsville, is now in Washington, and will return home upon a short furlough, after undergoing the amputation of two or three of his toes, which has been pronounced necessary by his surgeon. Though Gen. Devens received his wound early in the action on Saturday, he remained on the field for an hour afterward, rallying broken regiments of the Eleventh corps, and by his personal exertions succeeded in saving several pieces of artillery, which had been left behind by another division, and which would have fallen into the hands of the enemy, but for his efforts.

—There was a wedding in Toronto, May 12, which threw the aristocratic classes into the greatest state of excitement. Capt. Balfour, of the Royal Artillery, then and there married Miss Blanca Ann Wilder, who has long been one of the reigning belles. Throughout, even to the dress of the bride, the affair was an attempt to imitate the wedding of the Prince of Wales. The "Jenkinses," of the Toronto Press thoroughly exhausted themselves in their attempts to "do" the affair in style.

—The New-York correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* writes: "In confirmation of what I recently wrote you in regard to the golden shower which has fallen upon New-York artists, I would add that Church has just received an order for a picture at $7,500; Bierstadt has refused $6,000 for one of his; and thousands are as freely given heretofore pictures, as hundreds in Boston."

—Brig.-Gen. Mott, who was wounded in the recent battles on the Rappahannock, has arrived at his home in Bordentown, N. J. His wound is doing well, but there is danger that he will lose the use of the two middle fingers of his wounded hand. The ball entered the hand just below the fingers, breaking the bones.

—Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, John M. Mason and Edward Haight, M. C., are candidates for United States Assessor in the Westchester District, for the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Dewey.

HAMMER'S CHAMPAGNE ALE.

The attention of the public is called to the superior quality of HAMMER'S FRESH-BREWED CHAMPAGNE ALE. This ale is brewed fresh at all seasons of the year, and its KEEPING QUALITY, especially of that brewed DURING THE MOST EXCESSIVE HOT WEATHER, is guaranteed for any length of time.

For sale in hogsheads, barrels and half barrels, at the Depot, No. 7[illegible] Beekman-st., New-York.

HAMMER & CO.
BREWERY AT HARLEM.

DRY GOODS.

POPULAR GOODS.

ROMAN SCARFS.
ROMAN SCARFS.
ROMAN SCARFS.
ROMAN SCARFS.
ROMAN SCARFS.
ROMAN SCARFS.
AT UNION ADAMS',
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

SHADES.

SHADES OF EVERY VARIETY AND MATERIAL.

We are paying particular attention to the manufacture and putting up of all kinds of Shades.

Practical and superior upholsters employed only.

GOLD,
PAINTED,
BUFF HOLLAND,
WHITE, GREEN, AND OTHER COLORED
HOLLAND SHADES,
made and hung without delay, at very
LOW PRICES.
HOLLANDS BY THE YARD.
SHADE FIXTURES OF EVERY KIND.
PATON & CO., No. 341 BROADWAY.

FINE DRESS SHIRTS,
UNRIVALED
IN MANUFACTURE,
FITTING AND MATERIAL,
AT UNION ADAMS',
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

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PATON & CO., NO. 341 BROADWAY.
SHIRTING LINENS, from auction.
LINEN SHEETINGS, reduced.
TABLE DAMASK, new, all widths.
TOWELLINGS, by dozen or yard.
TABLE CLOTHS, all sizes, and entirely new.
DOYLIES, white and colored.
NAPKINS, superior assortment.
WINE CLOTHS, PIANO COVERS, TABLE COVERS, } embroidered and printed.
And every kind of Dry Goods for housekeeping purposes.
The stock new, cheap, and every way the largest and best assorted in the City.

FASHIONABLE MANTILLAS,
CHOICE PARIS SHAPES, IN GREAT VARIETY.
LORD & TAYLOR,
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Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
A large assortment, at low prices.
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BOMBAZINES, DELAINES, ALPACAS,
BLACK SILKS, CREPES, GRENADINES, TISSUES, &c., &c., for mourning and part mourning. Also, a full assortment of
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LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.
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Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

HOSIERY, GLOVES AND PARASOLS.
A FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SUMMER.
LORD & TAYLOR,
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Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
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EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
NEWEST PATTERNS AND SHAPES
FOR SUMMER.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
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BRAIDED ROBES, MOZAMBIQUES,
PERCALES, JACONETS, BAREGES,
GRENADINES, TISSUES, and
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
OF EVERY KIND, FOR SUMMER WEAR.
LORD & TAYLOR,
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LACE CURTAINS.
SPRING IMPORTATION.
Lace Curtains, in every variety of grade and pattern, just received, and now exhibiting,
CHEAP,
and reduced in price.
A large assortment of very elegant designs intended exclusively for our retail trade.
NOTTINGHAM LACES, by piece or Curtains.
The largest and most desirable stock in the City.
Cornices, Curtains, Trimmings, Furniture Coverings.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

AT LEGRAIN'S,
No. 720 Broadway.
OPENING OF NEW GOODS,
STYLES TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION.
MORE ESPECIALLY,
PRINTED FOULARDS ALL SILK,
At $1 00; worth $1 50.
PRINTED JACONETS,
At 25 cents; worth 35 cents.
LEGRAIN, NO. 720 BROADWAY,
Corner Waverley-place, near New-York Hotel.

MOURNING GOODS,
FROM AUCTION.
Several new styles purchased at the late sale of BENKARD & HUTTONS, will be offered at sale only on MONDAY, the 18th.
LADIES, these goods are just what you want for the present and coming season. We have also on hand a very full and desirable stock of every article for deep and second mourning, including choice styles in Bonnets and Mantillas. Call and examine.
OBSERVE
JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

JUST RECEIVED—ELEGANT PARIS MADE traveling, toilet and shopping bags, for ladies' and gentlemen's use, and have on hand, of my own manufacture, superior sole-leather trunks, ladies dress and bonnet trunks, bags, &c., wholesale and retail.
JOHN CATTNACH, No. 95 Broadway,
Corner of Wall-st., and No. 760 Broadway, near 8th-st.

WHITE PINEAPPLE, BLACK PINEAPPLE, Plain Pineapple, Plaid Pineapple, Striped Pineapple, Wash Silks, Crapes, Nankeens, China Shells, Lacquered Boxes, American Indian articles, French Fans. A store full of novelties. FOUNTAIN'S India Store, (new location,) second story, No. 650 Broadway, near 13th-st. Wholesale and retail.

INDIA SHAWLS—SPECIALTIES IN COLORS and designs, bought in Europe to orders.
J. RUSSELL, No. 282 Wooster-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, MAY 16, A PORTMONNAIE containing $125, between Arnold, Constable & Co.'s and 8th-st., from 2½ to 4 o'clock. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to Mr. AUGUSTUS CLEVELAND, No. 33 Cedar-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COPPER TOKENS
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at
NO. 2 MURRAY-ST.

ÆOLIAN LAMP
MANUFACTORY, NO. 559 GREENWICH-ST.
This lamp burns Kerosene and Petroleum Oils without any chimney, without smell, and without smoke. Is always clean on the outside. With a wick seven-eighths of an inch wide, the flame is two inches across. The most brilliant and best light ever produced. The oxygen is supplied to the flame by means of a simple mechanical movement, which will wear for a lifetime, and is warranted.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. J. M. ALVORD, OF BOSTON, WHO has been nearly two years with the Army of the Potomac, at all their great battles, and just from the late battle at Chancellorsville, will address the congregation of the Strong-place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, corner of Strong-place and Degraw-st., on SUNDAY, P. M., at their usual hour of service, 4½ o'clock. The public generally are invited to hear the thrilling accounts from an eyewitness of the heroic struggles and wants of the soldiers of our army.

A PUBLIC MEETING, IN BEHALF OF the Tabernacle of the Christian Alliance, will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, at the City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway. Maj.-Gen. ANDERSON, U. S. A., will preside. Addresses may be expected from Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, CHANCEY SHAFFER, Esq., Rev. JOHN E. MITCHELL, D. D., and Rev. JOSEPH HALDIGE, D. D. Rev. C. C. Goss, the Pastor, will present statistics respecting the lower Wards of the City.

SPIRITUAL MEETINGS OF THE CONgregation and Commonwealth of Eden Zion of the New Dispensation, on SUNDAY, at 3½ and 7½ o'clock, P. M., at Hall No. 385 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.; collection taken up; circle on Monday, Wednesday and Friday Evening, at 7½ o'clock; also, Thursday, at 3 P. M., at No. 457 [illegible]; admittance to circles, 25 cents. Private sittings Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 10 to 2.

DUANE-STREET M. E. CHURCH IS STILL ALIVE.—Having recently sold their church, the Society has taken and fitted up for public worship, the large residence, No. 143 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park. Opening services SUNDAY, 17th. Preaching at 10½ A. M., and 7½ evening, by the newly appointed pastor, Rev. J. PARKER, late Chaplain at New-Orleans. Seats free. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. CURRY, pastor.—There will be preaching (God willing) in this Church on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. Dr. FOSTER, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. WM. MCALLISTER. At 3 P. M. the Sabbath School will be addressed by Rev. E. E. GRISWOLD, the Presiding Elder. Strangers in the neighborhood are cordially invited.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST. REFORMED DUTCH Church, between 8th and 9th avs.—Rev. PETER STRYKER, Pastor. SABBATH services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. SUNDAY EVENING, the Anniversary of the Missionary Association of the Sabbath School. Addresses by Rev. Mr. TALMAGE, Missionary from China, and the Pastor. The public invited.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION—East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All seats free, and all comers welcome. Sermon on behalf of Domestic Missions in the EVENING, by Rev. A. H. VINTON, D. D., Rector of St. Mark's.

PORT ROYAL.—REV. M. FRENCH, JUST ARrived from the Department of the South, will preach in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, on SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, giving an account of the condition, improvements and prospects of the freedmen, also, of the benefit of the war-school to the negroes, and their use in the suppression of the rebellion.

FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH "DU ST. ESPRIT," West 22d-st., near 5th av. SUNDAY, May 17. Morning service and sermon in French, by Rev. Dr. VERREN, Rector, at 10½ o'clock. Evening service in French, sermon in English, by Rev. Dr. LEONARD, Rector of St. George the Martyr, at 7½ o'clock.

ATHENEUM.—REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach in the Atheneum, Brooklyn, corner of Clinton and Atlantic sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., on the *Benefits of the Sabbath*. At 7½ P. M., *Counsels to Young Parents*. Sunday School at 2 P. M. Singing at 3 o'clock.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of 46th-st.—Strangers and families moving into the vicinity of this church will find in it a pleasant Sabbath home. Seats always provided. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JOSEPH SANDERSON, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2 P. M.

REV. E. N. KIRK, D. D., OF BOSTON, will preach a sermon before the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, on SUNDAY EVENING, May 17, at 7½ o'clock, in the Dutch Reformed Church, West 23d-st., (Rev. Mr. GANSE, Pastor.) A general invitation is extended.

ST. TIMOTHY'S CHURCH—54TH-ST., WEST of 8th-av.—Rev. R. S. HOWLAND will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, service at 10½ o'clock, and the Rector in the EVENING, service at 7½ o'clock. Sunday School at 3 o'clock P. M.
GEO. JARVIS GEER, Rector.

REV. CHARLES K. HARRIS, THE NEW pastor, will preach in St. John's M. E. Church, 53d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., SUNDAY, May 17, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. The seats are free. The public is cordially invited to attend. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

PREACHING IN THE NEW-YORK PORT Society's Mariners' Church, corner Madison and Catharine sts., on SUNDAY, the 17th inst., by Rev. W. H. JOHNSTON, at 10½ o'clock A. M.; and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. N. L. RICE, D. D., who will preach the first of a course of sermons to be delivered in this Church.

BEHOLD, HE COMETH WITH CLOUDS! His Herald will proclaim the word of the Kingdom, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free. N. B.—This is the man who was called a false prophet, some years since, for predicting the present war.

MARKET-STREET CHURCH CHAPEL.—The Rev. C. D. MORRAY will preach SABBATH AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, in the "Home Chapel," on 29th-st., between 4th and Madison-avs. The usual services will be held in Market-st. Church (near East Broadway) MORNING and EVENING.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. K. WARDLE, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. Lecture on Wednesday evening. Prayer meeting on Friday evening. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited.

MARINERS' TEMPLE, OLIVER-ST., near Chatham-square—Rev. IRA R. STEWARD, Pastor. An open door for rich and poor; for land and sea. The seats are free. Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., 3½ P. M. and 7½ P. M. Every week day evening in the lecture-room.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY—No. 155 Worth-st. Regular "Children's Service" on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock; strangers and citizens are cordially invited; short addresses and children's music. Come and encourage the little ones to do right.

NOTICE.—LARGE HALL, 8TH-AV., CORNER OF 33d-st., Presbyterian Church, Rev. H. C. SHERMAN, Minister.—Services EVERY SABBATH, 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sabbath School, 9 o'clock A. M. Subject for Evening—*Gold: Its Power in Church and State.*

REV. HENRY KIMBALL WILL PREACH in the Presbyterian Church, Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, on SUNDAY, at usual morning and evening hours. Morning subject—*The Seven Voices from the Cross*. Evening subject—*First in course upon Bible Heroes—Christian Heroism Defined.*

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. MOSES BALLOU preaches SUNDAY MORNING. In the EVENING, he will consider the question, (1 Peter, 4.18,) *Where shall the ungodly and the sinner appear?*

FREE CHURCH OF ST. MATTHIAS, corner of 33d-st. and Broadway, Rev. N. E. CORNWALL, D. D., Rector. The opening services will be held on SUNDAY, May 17. The Rev. Dr. MUHLENBERG will preach at 10½ A. M., the Rector at 4 P. M.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-ST., CORner of Waverley-place.—Rev. C. B. SMITH, recently of Ascension Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ o'clock, P. M. Seats free.

REV. B. A. SMITH (PRESBYTERIAN) will preach on SUNDAY, May 17, MORNING and EVENING, in the hall southwest corner of 52d-st. and 3d-av., entrance on 52d-st. Services to commence at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sabbath school at 2 P. M.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF the State-st. Congregational Church, (near Hoyt-st.,) Brooklyn, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Subject—(the second Sermon of the Series)—*The Gospel of Christ the only Hope of the World.*

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH—REV. J. M. CARROLL, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½; prayer meeting before evening services, commencing at 6¾ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—18TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½—the AFTERNOON for Deaf Mutes. On SUNDAY, the Rector will preach in the Morning and Afternoon, and Rev. J. LLOYD BRECK, D. D., in the Evening.

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, 50TH-ST., west of Broadway. Rev. Dr. VAN NEST is expected to preach on SUNDAY MORNING, and Rev. Dr. CHAMBERS in the afternoon. Services begin at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

REV. GEORGE F. SEYMOUR, OF HUDSON, will officiate at St. John's Church, Brooklyn, SUNDAY, 17th inst., morning and evening. Evening service at 8 o'clock.

REV. DR. BRECK, OF MINNESOTA, will present the objects of his present visit to the East, at St. Thomas' Church, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.

IN THE FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH—between Canal and Division sts., Rev. JOHN PECK, Jr., the Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT (EPISCOPAL) 6TH-av., between 41st and 42d sts., opposite Reservoir Square. Divine service next SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. The Rev. A. B. HART, Rector.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Rev. JAMES B. DUNN preaches EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School, 9 and 2½ o'clock.

PREACHING IN SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. FRANK BOTTOME. Strangers invited. Seats free.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner 24th-st. Rev. Dr. KREBS will preach in this church on SUNDAY next, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Dr. WHITEHEAD at 3½ P. M. Seats provided for strangers.

AFRICA.—REV. MR. DE HEER, MISSIONARY from Africa, will preach in the Baptist Tabernacle, 2d-av. and 10th-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

REV. R. PETERS, WILLIAMSBURGH Church, corner of 4th and South 3d sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, will give the second of his sermons on the war. Subject—*The Influence of the War upon Education.*

EIGHTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching on SUNDAY, May 17, in the morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. J. W. LINDSAY, the Pastor.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH—between 1st and 2d avs. Rev. G. R. CROOKS, D.D., the Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, the 17th inst., morning

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A MEETING IN BEHALF OF THE UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN COMMISSION, will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, May 17, at 7½ o'clock, in the Brick Church, Murray Hill, 5th-av. and 37th-st. A statement of the objects of the Commission will be made by a member of the Board, and the meeting will be addressed by Rev. Mr. Mingins and others.

REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., OF CALIFORNIA, will preach (D. V.) in the First Reformed Dutch Church, Jersey City, Grand-st., near the Ferry, on SUNDAY, the 17th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION—(Episcopal,) 35th-st., a few doors east of 6th-av. The Rector, Rev. E. O. Flagg, will preach Morning and Evening. Divine service at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

CHURCHES.—CARD PHOTOGRAPHS OF churches in New-York and vicinity, comprising over 200 views. The trade supplied. S. STACY, No. 691 Broadway.

RROPOSALS.

Office of Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence, No. 4 State-st., New-York, May 13, 1863.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, the 27th instant, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

For delivery on the 3d of June:

1,500 barrels first quality new MESS PORK, or PRIME MESS PORK, to be full salted, 200 pounds meat, in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops; meat to be free from rust or stain.

1,500 barrels of first quality NEW EXTRA MESS BEEF. The meat to be packed in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops.

Five barrels to be examined as a sample before accepting the bids, and to be retained until all shall be delivered.

25,000 pounds first quality THOROUGHLY SMOKED NEW BACON SIDES.

12,500 pounds first quality THOROUGHLY SMOKED NEW BACON SHOULDERS.

62,500 pounds of first quality thoroughly cured SMOKED HAMS. Proposers will state whether their Hams are pickled-cured or dry-salted, also their average weight.

The bacon and hams to be delivered in bulk for inspection and packing, at such points in the Cities of New-York or Brooklyn as may be designated.

750,000 pounds of first quality PILOT BREAD, to be made of good sound Extra Ohio or other equally good flour; crackers to be thoroughly baked and perfectly dried before being packed, and in size, thickness, openness, &c., to conform to standard samples which can be examined at this office; to be packed in boxes of 50 pounds bread to each box; boxes to be made of fully seasoned wood, of such kinds as will impart no taste or odor to the bread; bottom and top of single pieces, or if two pieces, tongued and grooved together. Boxes to be strapped with *light straps of suitable wood. The Flour and Bread will* also be examined by the Inspector, who will reject all that in the quality of the flour or in any other respect is inferior to the standard samples. Bidders to state the location of their bakeries.

50 barrels first quality kiln-dried CORN MEAL. The barrels to have two iron hoops and to be full head-lined.

500 bushels of first quality NEW WHITE BEANS, well seasoned and dry—to be packed in good, bright, well-coopered flour barrels, to be full head-lined with green hickory.

50,000 pounds of prime RICE, in clean, good, stout oak barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

7,500 pounds first quality white flint corn HOMINY in well-coopered head-lined flour barrels.

12,500 pounds prime RIO COFFEE, to be packed in barrels like samples to be seen at this office.

50,000 pounds prime RIO COFFEE, to be roasted, ground and packed in barrels like samples to be seen at this office.

Parties offering to furnish Coffee, either green or to be roasted, are required to send in full clear samples in the green state of all the coffee they propose to furnish.

15,000 pounds carefully selected TEA, in half chests, ¼ Green, ¼ Souchong, ¼ Oolong; boxes to be well strapped and in perfect order. Cargo and Chop-marks to accompany the usual samples. Bidders are requested to offer not more than two samples of each kind of Tea.

45,000 pounds of good hard SOAP. Bidders to give the location of their manufactories.

POTATOES—Such quantity as may be required during the month of June, 60 pounds to the bushel, in good, ordinary, well-coopered barrels.

For delivery on the 10th of June, 1863, the same quantity as above.

For delivery on the 17th of June, 1863, the same quantity as above.

For delivery on the 24th of June, 1863, the same quantity as above.

Proposals for different articles must be on separate sheets of paper.

Small samples to accompany proposals for all articles except meats.

Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement posted at its head, and must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished shall be executed, if required."

Bidders may propose for the whole or a part of any article.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for all the meats, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition and the immediately preceding inspection. The meats will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, Inspector on the part of the United States. The seller's name, place of business, with date of purchase, is required on each package of every article. All boxes to be strapped.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weight, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished whenever required.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Proposers whose bids are not accepted are requested to send for their samples on MONDAY, 25th instant.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be included in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

A. B. EATON, Colonel and A. C. G. S.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Seventh Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of May, instant at 12 o'clock, M., for the erection and completion of a new Primary School-house, including the steam heating apparatus, to be built on the two lots of ground, situated at Nos. 68 and 70 Monroe-street, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-street. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Painting," and "Proposals for Heating." Proposals for the heating must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus proposed to be furnished, otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

JAMES COLLINS,
JAMES MOORE, } Committee.
THOMAS SHEILS,

Dated, May 6, 1863.

Quartermaster-General's Office, Washington City, March 19, 1863.

OWNERS OF STEAM VESSELS ARE INvited to send to the Quartermaster-General's Office tenders for their charter or sale.

Tenders should contain descriptions of the vessels, their dimensions, enrolled or registered tonnage, actual carrying capacity, material, whether coppered, whether side-wheel or propellers, whether iron or copper fastened, size and power of engines and boilers; and should state the price at which they are offered, for long or short charter, with the estimated value of the vessel in case of loss, or in case the Government should prefer to purchase instead of chartering.

Owners of steam vessels already in the service of the Quartermaster's Department are requested to make known to the Department any reduction in their present rates which they may be willing to grant, and also the price at which they will be willing to sell them.

All such tenders should be addressed to the Quartermaster-General of the United States at Washington, and should be indorsed,

"Proposals for charter or sale of steamers."

When received they will be considered, and the Department will endeavor to reduce the heavy expense attending army transportation, upon the ocean and tide-waters, *by substituting, wherever it can do so, cheaper vessels of equal capacity for those now employed.*

Office Commissary of Subsistence, No. 4 State-st., New-York City, May 11, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, at this office, until 4 o'clock P. M. on FRIDAY, the 15th inst., for furnishing Fresh Beef for six (6) months from the 20th of May, 1863, to the United States troops at Fort Schuyler and David's Island.

The fresh beef is to be of a good and wholesome quality, with an equal proportion of fore and hind quarter meat, (necks and shanks to be excluded,) and furnished in such quantities, and at such times, as may be required at each place.

Further information will be given on application at this office. Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement posted at its head. Written contracts are to be made, with adequate bonds, within three days after parties are notified of the acceptance of their bid. The names of two sufficient sureties are to be given in the proposals, which are to be indorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef." Bids will be accepted for one or both places. R. H. MOORE, Capt. and Com. Sub. Vol. Ser.

Office of the Croton Aqueduct Board, May 12, 1863.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED Proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock M. of Monday, May 25, 1863.

For the construction of a sewer in Orchard-street, between Grand and Broome streets; and

For the paving with trap-blocks of Forty-seventh-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

N. B.—The time for receiving proposals for paving Beekman-street, from Park-row to South-street, is *extended to the same hour and day.*

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

Office Light-house Inspector, No. 15 Cedar-st., New-York, N. Y., 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 1st day of June next, for raising, replacing and keeping in their proper positions, all the buoys now in the Hudson River, between New-York and Troy, and such others as may be authorized, for one year, from the 1st day of July next to the succeeding 30th day of June, according to the regulations of the Light-house Board and the printed specifications, copies of which can be had by applying to this office. By order of the Light-house Board.
L. M. POWELL,
Light-house Inspector, Third District.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

Assistant Quartermaster's Office, Forage Department, corner of G and 22d-sts., Washington, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interests of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.
S. L. BROWN,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

Chief Clerk's Office, Metropolitan Police, No. 300 Mulberry-st., May 13, 1863.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office, for the delivery of 1,100 tons of coal, of 2,240 pounds each, and 50 cords of wood, on conditions following:

1. To be of best Lehigh, one-half broken, and one-half egg size, to each place of delivery—the sizes to be delivered separate—all to be clean and well screened.
2. Persons proposing to deliver descriptions of coal other than Lehigh, will add a description of the coal they propose to deliver.
3. The tons to consist of 2,240 pounds each, to be weighed by an Inspector appointed by this Department, who shall countersign the delivery ticket.
4. The delivery to be made at such time as the contractor may elect, prior to the 15th of September next, at the several Police Station-houses, Sub-Station-houses, the Central Department and House of Detention in New-York, in such quantities to each as shall be ordered.
5. A price shall be named per ton for the amount to be delivered as above, which will be about 1,100 tons—and a price per ton for whatever additional quantity shall be ordered thereafter, and before May 1, 1864.
6. The wood to be of the best quality pine and oak wood, half each, sawed and split.
7. Payment in cash when the quantities specified shall be delivered, and for any additional quantity, on presentation of the bills.

D. B. HASBROUCK, Acting Chief Clerk.

Office Light-house Inspector, New-York, N. Y., 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED *at this office until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY* the 1st day of June next, for raising, replacing and keeping in their proper positions, all the buoys now in the Fire Island inlet, and such others as may be authorized, for one year, from the first day of July next to the succeeding 30th day of June, according to the regulations of the Light-house Board and the printed specifications, copies of which can be had by applying to this Office.

By order of the Light-house Board.
L. M. POWELL,
Light-house Inspector, Third District.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A PRIVATE GERMAN family without children, occupying an extremely pleasant cottage with ample grounds on the Hudson River within an hour's ride of Chambers-st., will let two bedrooms, or a bedroom and sitting-room, to two gentlemen, for the season—June to October—with board, for $10 per week. Abundance of fruit, vegetables, &c.; no other boarders; communication by North River boat, $3 per month. Apply to F., Box No. 2,160 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN THE QUIET AND healthy town of Fairfield, Conn.; the rooms are pleasant and of good size, the location perfectly healthy, and within a very short walk of the depot; the house has an abundance of trees and shrubbery surrounding it, and is in every respect well calculated for a pleasant Summer sojourn; City reference given. Address S. F., Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TO LET FOR THE SUMmer, rooms, with board, in a private family, on the Hudson, at Catskill; fine river and mountain views; carriage and stable room. For particulars, apply to C. B. DUFF, No. 26 Cedar-st.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—AT A QUIET place, on the New-Haven or Harlem Railroad preferred—for a gentleman, wife and two children. Address T., No. 70 Beaver-st.

HOTELS.

BELLEVUE HOUSE, NEWPORT, R. I.

I have the pleasure of informing my former patrons and friends that I have taken the above-named house in connection with Mr. Thos. W. Fletcher.

This house has been very recently furnished by the owners, in a manner superior to almost any in the country.

It has many advantages over any in Newport, being furnished with steam heating apparatus, gas and bells in every room.

It has always been the resort of the best class of visitors, and it will be the great object of the undersigned to keep this house so as to merit a continuance of the same.

The house will be open on the 15th of June.

Plans of the house, and arrangements made at No. 140 5th-av., or by note addressed to me.
O. C. PUTNAM.

THE SPRING HOUSE, AT RICHFIELD SPRINGS, will open for the reception of boarders on the first day of June. JOSHUA WHITNEY.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH board, can be had at No. 100 13th-st., suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen; location pleasant and convenient; hot and cold water, &c. Terms moderate to permanent boarders.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A private family, with a hall bed-room; breakfast and tea, and dinner on Sundays; location below 13th-st., west side. Address C. W. B., No. 25 Vesey-st.

A GENTLEMAN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with tea and breakfast, and very pleasant rooms, or with rooms without board, if desired. Address J. W., Station D., 8th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$300 WILL BUY THE STOCK, FIXTURES, lease, &c., of a provision store, doing a good and profitable ready money trade, in the best locality in Brooklyn; the proprietor has engaged in a different business, and must sell soon. Apply at No. 89 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN A FIRST-CLASS ladies' school in this City. A certain amount of capital, and satisfactory references as to character and capability are indispensable. Apply to Messrs. MILLER & MATHEWS, No. 757 Broadway, corner of 8th-st.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the city where the cheapest marble mantels, &c., can be bought, is at A. KLABER'S marble yard, No. 169 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. (Cut this out.)

CHEAP ROOFING AND COMPOSITION, tarred felts and paper, binders and straw boards at manufacturers' prices. JENNINGS BROTHERS, No. 432 Pearl-st.

MACHINERY.

IMPORTANT TO TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE.—One of Rodgers' Improved Tobacco Cutters, in complete order; has been but little used, and will be sold cheap, as the owners have no further use for it. Also, one of Huse's Patent Machines for making plug tobacco of all denominations, in complete order, with iron and wood spouts. Apply to WRIGHT & VANDERVOORT, Novelty Tobacco Works, Summit-st., Brooklyn.

STEAM ENGINE.—FOR SALE, A GOOD STEAM engine, but little used, 8-horse power, 7½ inch cylinder, 15 inch stroke, with 6 foot balance wheel, 1 inch feed boiler pump attached; iron bed, all complete, will be sold low. Apply to BULKLEY, BROTHER & CO.'S, No. 85 Beekman-st.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day. Arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads. Also, the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier every morning, without exception, at 8 o'clock, touching at 30th-st. and all the intermediate landings.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

REMOVAL.
WOOD BROTHERS,
CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,
Have removed to Nos. 596 and 600 Broadway, a few doors above Niblo's.

ANNIVERSARIES.

THE ORPHAN ASYLUM SOCIETY OF the City of New-York, will hold its Fifty-seventh anniversary at the Asylum, Bloomingdale, on TUESDAY, May 19, at 12 M. Rev. Mr. Duryea will read the report and deliver an address. The children will take part, as usual, in the exercises. Stages will run every ten minutes between 10 and 12 o'clock, starting from the corner of Broadway and 32d-st., and will be in readiness to return after the exercises. Should the weather prove unfavorable, the anniversary will be postponed to the first fair day. Subscriptions become due at that time.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A situation in a small family as child's nurse and plain sewer, or as chambermaid and waitress. Excellent recommendation from last place, at which she lived 5 years. Apply to Mr. and Mrs. Hopper, No. 93 West 43d-st., between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 44 WALL-ST.,
will receive subscriptions to the
UNITED STATES SIX PER CENT. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

Subscribers depositing with us will receive bonds from date of subscription, subject to no accruing interest.

After a few days the supply from the Government will have been so far increased as to avoid all delays in filling orders, and [illegible] us to keep constantly on hand an assortment equal to the demand.

VERMILYE & CO., Agents 5.20 Loan.

P. M. MYERS & CO.,
No. 3 Broad-st.
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
QUARTERMASTERS', NAVY AGENTS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS' BOUGHT, COLLECTED OR ADVANCED UPON.

DORMAN, JOSLYN & CO.,
NO. 12 WALL-ST.,
Dealers in Government Securities and Specie. Ordnance vouchers, Quartermasters' vouchers, Quartermasters' checks and navy claims wanted at market rates. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Board of Brokers on commission. Gold for duties at the lowest rates. United States Certificates of Indebtedness (old and new) constantly on hand and for sale. Subscriptions received for United States five-twenty year six per cent. Bonds at par.

AGENCY OF THE
U. S. (FIVE-TWENTY YEAR) LOAN.
These Bonds bear Six per Cent. Interest, payable in Gold semi-annually. We supply them in all denominations, at par, interest commencing to the purchaser upon depositing the money with us. The privilege of subscribing to this loan will cease on July 1, 1863. Orders should, therefore, be sent in without delay.
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly.
The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for at the market price, in currency, at the option of holders.
KETCHUM, SON & CO.,
No. 40 Exchange-place.

NOTICE.
The annual election for Directors of the ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE CO. of New-York will be held at the office of the Company, No. 170 Broadway, on MONDAY, June 1. The poll will be open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.
New-York, May 15, 1863.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 4 Hanover-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—AT AN ELECTION held on TUESDAY, 12th inst., the following named gentlemen were elected Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year:

FOR DIRECTORS.
ANTHONY P. HALSEY, PETER V. KING,
CHAS. E. BILL, EZRA WHEELER,
E. BOONEN GRAVES, PHILETUS H. HOLT,
CHAS. F. LEVERICH, WILLIAM OOTHOUT,
JOSIAH LANE, GARDINER G. HOWLAND,
FRED'K SCHUCHARDT, JOHN H. BRADLEY,
JAMES H. BANKER.

For Inspectors of Election—W. Templeton Johnson, Henry R. Winthrop, Henry Oothout.

At a special meeting of the Directors, held this day, Mr. HALSEY having declined a reelection on account of ill-health, CHARLES F. LEVERICH, Esq., was unanimously elected President, and JAMES H. BANKER, Esq., Vice-President.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Office of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., New-York, May 13, 1863.

AT AN ELECTION FOR MANAGERS, held at this office on Tuesday, the 12th instant, pursuant to public notice, the following gentlemen were duly elected Managers of this Company for the ensuing year, viz.:

WM. E. HERRIMAN, ABIEL A. LOW,
CHAS. N. TALBOT, ROBERT L. KENNEDY,
EDWARD J. WOOLSEY, JAMES M. HALSTED,
G. TALBOT OLYPHANT, LEGRAND B. CANNON,
ROBERT RAY, JOHN L. ASPINWALL,
SAM'L B. SCHIEFFELIN, JOHN J. CRANE,
JAMES E. TAYLOR.

And at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held this day, G. TALBOT OLYPHANT, Esq., was unanimously reelected President. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company, Transfer Office, No. 60 Wall-st., New-York, May 12, 1863.

AGREEABLE TO VOTE PASSED AT the annual meeting of the Company, Feb. 11, 1863, books for the transfer of stock of this Company, in this City, will be opened on MONDAY NEXT, at this Office, and will be kept open until the following Monday, when the books will be closed, for the purpose of securing the signatures of the stockholders to the terms of consolidation with the "Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company," as approved by the Executive Committee.
CHARLES L. FROST, Transfer Agent.

Office of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, Chicago, May 5, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT ON and after the eighteenth (18th) day of May next, the United States Trust Company of New-York will act as Registrar of Transfers, and Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., of New-York, as Transfer Agents, of the Preferred and Common Stock of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company. The books of the Company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAY, the ninth (9th) inst., to reopen at 10 A. M. on MONDAY, the eighteenth inst. All transfers of stock will be made at the office of M. K. Jesup & Co.
JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary and Treasurer.

New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, Treasurer's Office, Corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., New-York, April 29, 1863.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual election for thirteen Directors of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company will be held, at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, May 19. The polls to be opened from 12 o'clock at noon to 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the old and preferred stock will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M., of the 9th proximo, until 9 o'clock A. M., of the 20th.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer and Secretary.

Office of the Chicago and Alton Railroad, New-York, May 9, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT this Company is prepared to discount the payment of interest on their issue of $2,400,000 First Mortgage Bonds due July 1, 1863, being the first Coupon attached to said Bonds.

On presentation of the Coupons at the office of Messrs. GEORGE S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 34 William-st., the interest will be paid, less five per cent. discount for the period unexpired.
JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary and Treasurer.

Office of the Illinois Central Railroad Co., New-York, May 9, 1863.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, May 27, 1863, at 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer books will be closed from the 13th of May and reopened on the 1st of June.
L. A. CATLIN, Secretary pro tem.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of the North American Fire Insurance Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 6 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 25th day of May, instant. The poll will be open at 12 o'clock M., and close at 1 P. M.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.
New-York, May 11, 1863.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF ALL classes, of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company, are invited to meet at the Company Transfer Office, No. 42 Exchange-place, Room No. 20, on WEDNESDAY, 20th instant, 3 P. M.
S. H. MEYER, President.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers.
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO., No. 38 Exchange-place.

SHIPPING.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States side-wheel steamship EAGLE, F. Adams, Commander, Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, May 21, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana direct.
All letters must pass through the Post-office. No freight received. Bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, DIRECT.
The new and first-class U. S. Mail steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, R. M. Gager, Commander, Will leave Pier No. 9 North River, as above, on SATURDAY, May 23, at 3 P. M.
Passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, $75. No freight received after Bills Lading signed after Friday. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AUSTRALASIAN, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 20th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf at Jersey City and the AUSTRALASIAN, from 7 to 8 A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board. The CHINA will sail 3 June.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

MATRIMONIAL.

A MATRIMONIAL SECRET.—A SECRET worth knowing to married ladies and those about to marry, is the French ladies' treatment and secret for retaining their youthful bloom and beauty and the affections of their husbands. Sent, post paid, on receipt of Three Dollars ($3). Address LEON MUDELLE, M. D., New-York.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 6—second floor.

AUCTION SALES.

GREAT SALE OF
CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,
AT AUCTION.
The undersigned will offer for sale at auction in the CITY OF CHICAGO, on THURSDAY, the 4th day of June, 1863, At 10 o'clock A. M., some 1,600 lots in the ORIGINAL TOWN, AND IN WIGHT'S, ELSTON'S AND SHEFFIELD'S ADDITION TO CHICAGO, embracing several thousand feet of very desirable water front, well adapted to manufacturing purposes.
Terms of sale:—One-fourth cash, and the balance in three (3) annual payments, with interest at SIX per cent.
MAHLON D. OGDEN,
Trustee of Chicago Land Company.

Daniel H. Burdett, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.
BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, May 21, at 11 o'clock, at T. E. Wheeler & Co.'s store, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn: By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell as above at public auction:
Cargoes of schooners
BETTIWAN,
FLORIDA.
And brig
MINNA.
Consisting of COTTON, RESIN, SALT, COPPERAS, EPSOM SALTS, GUNNY BAGS, AND GROUND SALT.
Also, at 12 o'clock, at the same place, on board
SCHOONER FLORIDA.
Her tackle, apparel and furniture, as she now lies at the Atlantic Dock.
Catalogues are now ready.
ALSO,
BRIG MINNA.
Her tackle, apparel and furniture, and as she now lies at the Atlantic Dock. ROBT. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.
Office of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Co., No. 25 William-st., New-York, May 11, 1863.
In continuation of the system of monthly auction sales, this Company will offer, at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, 20th day of May, 1863, at 12 o'clock noon, at the room now used as the Merchants' Exchange, Nos. 26 and 28 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,
THIRTY THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,
embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., after the 1st of June next. They will repeat such auction sales on or about the 20th of each month, during the year 1863.
The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever being *made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.*
Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance in like funds, on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within 10 days thereafter, and the coal taken away within 30 days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional 30 days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by making a further deposit of 50 cents per ton, within 10 days above specified. Interest, at 7 per cent. per annum, will in such case be charged on the balance, from the time stipulated for payment until paid; and 25 cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal—both to be paid on delivery of order.
The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of ocean steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed.
With a reliable transit from the Lackawanna and Wyoming Valleys to tide-water, open every day in the year (Sundays excepted) requiring but 12 hours for the transit of the trains, the advantages of such sales, and the superior condition in which the coal will be delivered, are so apparent, that they cannot doubt this mode of selling will commend itself to the favorable consideration of both the trade and consumers, whose cooperation is respectfully invited. C. H. ROBERT, President.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on MONDAY, May 18, 1863, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 163 Liberty-st.:
$8,000 1st mortgage 8 per cent. bonds, New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company.
$9,000 1st mortgage 8 per cent. bonds, Mobile and Ohio Railroad.
$8,779 46-100 notes, due 3d August, 1860, Mobile and Ohio Railroad.
$21,000 1st mortgage 10 per cent. bonds, Great Western Railroad Company.
103 shares Great Western Railroad Co., $100 each.
94 shares Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company, $100 each.
$143,750 1st mortgage 7 per cent. bonds Syracuse, Binghamton and New-York Railroad Company.
1,120 shares, $100 each, Syracuse, Binghamton and New-York Railroad Company.
$13,119 86-100 Certificates of Indebtedness, Syracuse, Binghamton and New-York Railroad Company.
$783 65-100 Certificate of Trustees of Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company.
$66,000 60-100 1st mortgage bonds, Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line Railroad Company.
21 scrip shares Illinois Central Railroad Co., $100 each.
$45,160 canceled bond scrip, Illinois Central Railroad Co.
213 shares Toledo and Wabash Railroad Company, $50 each (common.)
81 shares Toledo and Wabash Railroad Company, $50 each (preferred.)
$3,000 Real Estate 7 per cent. bonds Toledo and Illinois Railroad Company.
Terms cash. Lists, &c., at the office, No. 3 Pine-st.

David Scott, Auctioneer.
AT PUBLIC AUCTION—LARGE SALE OF VALUABLE CITY LOTS TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—On TUESDAY, May 26, 1863, at one o'clock, P. M., will be sold on the premises in Jersey City, 60 city lots, all of which may be considered among the most desirable in the city for business purposes and private residences, and present a fair opportunity for investment, the terms being remarkably easy, viz.: 5 per cent, and auctioneer's fee on day of sale; 10 per cent. on 8th day of June next, when a full warrantee deed will be given. For further particulars inquire at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 85 Montgomery-st., Jersey City. Sale positive.

Daniel H. Burdett, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE—PRIZE PROPERTY.—BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell on FRIDAY, May 22, at 11 o'clock, at Union Stores, Brooklyn: By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, steamer [illegible] and her cargo, consisting of brandy, hardware, boots and shoes, drugs, salt, fish, &c.; also, her tackle and apparel, and everything on board belonging to said steamer. Terms cash. Catalogues now ready.
ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given, that the undersigned assignee, &c., of the late firm of Richmond & Hasbrouck, will sell at public auction, on the 19th day of May, 1863, at 12½ o'clock noon, at the salesrooms of Merchants' Exchange, No. 163 Liberty-st., in the City of New-York, all and singular the bills receivable, book accounts and claims of said late firm, outstanding, uncollected and held by him as such assignee. C. W. VAN DOREN, Assignee, &c.

William Kennelly, Sheriff's Auctioneer.
FORECLOSURE SALE.—WILLIAM KENNELLY will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 19, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at salesroom No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of JAMES LYNCH, Esq., Sheriff, the valuable property known as No. 216 Bowery, between Spring and Prince sts. For maps, &c., inquire at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

MEETINGS.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.
REGULAR UNION NOMINATIONS.
1863.
For President,
JAMES H. PERCIVAL, with Young, Schultz & Co.
For Vice-President,
ALEXANDER RHIND, with Robert Slimmon & Co.
For Corresponding Secretary,
AARON C. ALLEN, with W. Creighton Lee.
For Recording Secretary,
A. B. VALENTINE, with Rondout and Kingston Transportation Company.
For Treasurer,
THEODORE H. VULTEE, with Am. Exchange Bank.
For Directors,
ANTON A. RAVEN, with Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co.
WM. H. MARVINE, with Smythe, Sprague & Cooper.
WM. BELDEN, with Maitland, Phelps & Co.
DAN. M. JARVIS, with E. Whitehouse, Son & Morison.
GEORGE A. STOCKIE, with Colgate & Co.
JOHN H. WASHBURN, with Home Insurance Co.
WM. H. PALMER, with Vanschaick & Massett.

We, the undersigned Ex-Presidents and officers and friends of the Association, respectfully urge our fellow-members to support the above ticket.
GEORGE C. WOOD, WM. H. WICKHAM,
JOHN CREBAR, GEORGE C. COLBURN,
ROWLAND H. TIMPSON, ROBERT S. LYON,
E. BOUDINOT SERVOSS, GEORGE T. NICHOLS,
JOSEPH BLACK, WM. T. FARNHAM,
JOHN H. DOW, DANIEL W. BERDAN.

The friends of the above ticket will meet at Room No. 1, Jones House, No. 731 Broadway, every evening, until the election, which will be held on TUESDAY NEXT, the 19th inst.
CHARLES OSGOOD, PETER J. BARRY,
CHARLES F. ALLEN, CHARLES T. CARLTON,
ROYAL F. WILBUR, THEODORE ALLEN,
Executive Committee.

New-York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, May 12, 1863.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the members and the election of officers and directors of this Institution will be held at the Institution, Washington Heights, on TUESDAY, 19th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.
There will be an exhibition of the pupils on the occasion, which the life members are particularly invited to witness.
The Hudson River railroad train from Chambers-st., at 1 o'clock, will convey members to the nearest station, 152d-st. ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, New-York, May 12, 1863.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable, free of United States tax, at the office of the Company on FRIDAY, 22d inst. The transfer books will close on the 14th and reopen on the 25th inst. By order of the Board.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Sec'y.

Pacific Bank, New-York, May 12, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of five per cent (free from Government tax,) payable on and after the first day of June next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo. R. BUCK, Cashier.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
In compliance with the earnest solicitations of numerous patrons, the Manager will reproduce for THIS WEEK ONLY, Boucicault's great drama,
[illegible]
OR,
UNDER THE SNOW.
Which is universally regarded, both in Europe and America, as
THE VERY BEST DRAMA
of this popular author's production. Its scenery is grand beyond description, while the characters, costumes, music, and indeed, all the appointments, render it in the fullest sense,
A FIRST CLASS DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT.
It will be produced
EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and
EVERY EVENING at 7½.
The beautiful and attractive
STEREOPTICON,
which so exhibits the most elegant stereoscopic views that thousands can look upon them at the same time, may also be seen during the dramatic performances.
At all hours every day and evening
A VERY SPLENDID PAINTING,
representing the celebrated
JOHN BROWN,
leaving the Charlestown (Va.) Jail on his way to execution. Wendell Phillips pronounces it
A VERY HAPPY LIKENESS OF THAT GREAT MAN;
a satisfactory inducement to his numerous friends and admirers. Also,
THE LIVING SEA-LION, LIVING LEARNED SEAL, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, with its multitudes of beautiful Living Fish, LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, BEAR SAMSON, &c., &c.
Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE Thirty-eighth Annual Exhibition of the National Academy of Design, consisting of original works by living artists, is now open for the season, at the Galleries, No. 625 Broadway. Season tickets, 50 cents; single admission, 25 cents. T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Corresponding Secretary, N. A.

THE NATIVITY.—ON EXHIBITION, AT NO. [illegible] Broadway, a painting by [illegible], representing the Magi, Annunciation, Superhuman Ideal, Moses, Daniel, Isaiah, Micah, Crucifixion and Resurrection. Open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

INSTRUCTION.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL,
YONKERS, N. Y.
For making boys intelligent, healthy Christian MEN. *Circulars at No. 30 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.*

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS.—T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.—This Institution is located in Florida, Orange County, N. Y., six miles from Goshen and sixty from New-York, via Erie Railroad. Superior advantages offered. Boys of all ages admitted and prepared for business or college. Pupils received at any time, and charged from date of entrance. Institution liberally endowed. Number of boarders limited to 25. A few more vacancies to fill. Board and tuition $140 per annum. For catalogue direct as above.
Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, President.

EAGLETON SEMINARY, AT NORTH ORANGE, N. J.—This Institution is beautifully located on a farm, where boys are thoroughly prepared for business or college, and have a good home. Limited number of scholars, twelve—three vacancies. This school, for $160 per annum, or $40 for eleven weeks, is equal to the best schools, charging $300 or $400 a year. Address R. L. TYNG, Vice-Principal, Box No. 155 North Orange Post-office.

PARENTS WHO DESIRE FOR THEIR sons a pleasant home in the country where they will receive special care and instruction in a private family may obtain circulars and information of J. A. WEEKS and H. G. DE FOREST, No. 20 Wall-st., or of the subscriber. Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

A VISIT TO EUROPE.—A GENTLEMAN thoroughly qualified as guide, guardian and traveling companion, would like to revisit Europe with a few youths of either sex, having ample means and being intelligent, healthful and well disposed. Address G. C. B., Brooklyn, New-York, Post-office.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 208 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector, opens the closing term of its Twentieth Academic Year on MONDAY, April 20, 1863.

SCHOOL FURNITURE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
Lecture-room and Sunday school settees, &c.
Manufactured by ROBERT PATON,
No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fifty-first Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

TEACHERS.

A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND college, possessing a knowledge of the Latin, Greek and Spanish languages, and well versed in all the English branches, music, &c., wishes a situation in some institution of learning, or would act as private tutor to some gentleman's sons. Address A. NORTON, Harlem Post-office, New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

LIQUOR LICENSES.
Office of the Board of Excise, No. 36 Chambers-st. and No. 7 Chambers-st., New-York, April 2, 1863.
The Inn, Tavern and Hotel Keepers and Liquor Dealers of this City will apply for licenses immediately, as the Board of Excise will open the Commission on the 13th of May, 1863, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, in the Common Pleas Court-room, Part No. 1, for the purpose of Granting Licenses for this ensuing excise year, and will close the same after a session of fifty days.
The Blank Petitions and Bonds can be had at the offices of the undersigned, Commissioners.
WM. JAY HASKETT, No. 15 Centre-st.
ROBERT D. HOLMES, No. 7 Chambers-st.
NOAH A. CHILDS, No. 317 West 35th-st.
N. B.—Notice is hereby given that the penalties prescribed by the law will be rigidly enforced.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M.
Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.
Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN C. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON WHARVES, PIERS AND SLIPS of the Board of Aldermen, will meet on MONDAY the Eighteenth instant, at half-past one o'clock P. M., in Room Number Eight City Hall. All persons interested are invited to be present without further notice.
PETER MITCHELL,
F. I. A. BOOLE,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

THE COMMITTEE ON FERRIES OF the Board of Aldermen will meet on MONDAY, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall. All persons interested are requested to attend without further notice.
JOHN T. HENRY,
PETER MITCHEL, } Committee on Ferries.
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.
PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH, } Committee on Police.
CHAS. H. HALL,

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.
PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX, } Committee on Public Buildings.
LEWIS R. RYERS,

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE *Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY,* at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will *have an opportunity of being heard.*
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREET OPENINGS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAY, the 18th inst. at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall.
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
PATRICK RUSSELL, } Committee on Street Openings.
RICHARD O'BRIEN,
DAVID FITZGERALD,

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APPOINTED Assignee for the late firm of Purdy & Tyson, of No. 36 Bowery, in this City, hereby gives notice that all persons having claims against said firm must present the same at my office, before the first day of June next.
DANIEL B. FAYERWEATHER, Assignee.
New-York, May 14, 1863. Nos. 36 and 38 Spruce-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
FAREWELL WEEK.
FAREWELL WEEK.
MONDAY, May 18,
being the nineteenth night and last but four of the most brilliant engagement ever played by any comedian in the city of New-York.
MR. J. S. CLARKE
MR. J. S. CLARKE
will present the
GREATEST COMEDY COMBINATION
GREATEST COMEDY COMBINATION
EVER OFFERED
EVER OFFERED
ON A SINGLE EVENING
ON A SINGLE EVENING
Tom Taylor's comedy of
BABES IN THE WOOD.
BABES IN THE WOOD.
In consequence of the crowded and fashionable audiences it has attracted, will be repeated. Also, by special desire, Poole's comedy of
PAUL PRY.
PAUL PRY.
Both on the same night.
REMEMBER!
THE LAST NIGHTS
of
OUR GREATEST COMIC ARTIST.
Come and pass an
EVENING OF MERRIMENT AND DELIGHT.

WALLACK'S.
MONDAY—Sheridan's high class Comedy, the SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL, with the standard cast of the Establishment.
TUESDAY—Boucicault's Comedy, the IRISH HEIRESS.
WEDNESDAY, (fifth time), the STRANGER.
THURSDAY—THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH, and THE FINE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.
FRIDAY—STRANGER.
SATURDAY—THE ROAD TO RUIN.
Will be repeated, in rapid succession, Money, Americans in Paris, Wild Oats, She Stoops to Conquer, Love and Money, a Bold Stroke for a Husband, Speed the Plow, and A Cure for the Heartache.

FALLON'S STEREOPTICON,
AT THE
ATHENÆUM, BROOKLYN.
On exhibition, by special arrangement, for the benefit of the Central Congregational Sunday School of Brooklyn, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
Admittance—Adults, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents.
For particulars, see Brooklyn papers.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIdence, with about 12 acres of land, situated on the Coney Island plank road, just six miles from Fulton ferry, Brooklyn; the Coney Island Railroad cars pass the house at short intervals; the house is elegantly built, under the direct superintendence of the late owner, Walter Kelsey; the grounds are well laid out, and planted with the choicest fruit trees, all bearing in a remarkable manner. The whole or a portion of the land will be sold with the house, and two-thirds, or less of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years, if desired. For further information apply to the undersigned executors,
CHARLES KELSEY, 12 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.
J. S. UNDERHILL, 435 10th-st. Dry Dock, N. Y. City.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A COUNTRY seat containing 26 acres of choice land, three-fourths of a mile south of the City of Poughkeepsie, and adjoining the beautiful grounds of M. Vassar, Esq. The house is large and convenient, the grounds well stocked with fruit and shade trees and shrubbery, the gardens very productive, and the stables, &c., well arranged and in good order. If not sold, will be rented completely furnished. For further particulars inquire of
DEWITT CLINTON JONES,
No. 1 Hanover-st., New-York.

TO LET AT TREMONT—TEN MILES FROM the City Hall, New-York, a desirable residence, suitable for a boarding-house, containing 11 rooms, within five minutes' walk of the Harlem Railroad or Stage depots. Lot 100 feet square. The location is beautiful and healthy. Good water near the house. Rent $150 per year. Inquire of Justice LENT, near Tremont depot, or of JOHN HOOPER & Co., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT FLUSHING, L. I., a very nice cottage, in complete order, and pleasantly located, having a fine water prospect. It contains eight rooms, besides a kitchen and cellar, and a plenty of closet room. The grounds are well stocked with fruit trees, shrubbery, &c., making it a very desirable country residence. Apply to WILLETT & CARLL, of Flushing, or to GERSOM W. PECK, at No. 119 Wall-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE—THE FIRST-class brick house, with modern improvements, situated at the corner of Harrison-st. and the Morris and Essex Railroad, near the Brick Church Station, on a square lot of 2½ acres. Part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage, if desired. Apply to the subscriber, at No. 70 Wall-st., N. Y., or at his residence, Harrison-st., Orange.
GEORGE BARRELL.

COUNTRY ROOMS—WANTED, WITHOUT board, by a middle-aged lady and gentleman; parlor and bedroom, wholly or partially furnished, commanding a fine view of the Hudson or Sound; easy of access to the City, and with such shade, that the lady can pass the greater part of the day out of doors. Address S. H. S., No. 866 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT AT WEST ROXBURY, MASS., FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, CHEAP—15½ acres. Frame house, 24x38, filled in with brick, 11 rooms, marble mantles, furnace, range, &c., built by days' work; plenty shade trees; lying on the Charles River, 7 miles from Boston, ¼ mile from depot. Price $8,000.
S. DINGEE, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—A NEW VILLA AT CLIFTON, STATEN Island, with a view of the ocean; situation charming; would not object to furnish for a good tenant; first floor—parlor, dining-room and library; eight bed-rooms in second and third stories.
R. W. CAMERON, No. 80 Beaver-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 41 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET AT RAVENSWOOD—ON THE EAST River, several beautiful cottages; also, one furnished house, facing the river. Photographs of the houses and maps of the locations can be seen at the office of GILBERT HOPKINS, No. 37 Fulton-st., from 11 to 12½ o'clock.

FOR SALE—ON WEST BANK OF LAKE MOhegan. Gothic house, 10 rooms, large barn, five acres of land, fruit and shade, perfectly healthy. Apply at No. 347 Front-st., up stairs. Price $4,000.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE AT Tarrytown, ½ mile from depot; 5 acres, with abundance of fruit of all kinds. Apply to E. G. NEWMAN, corner 29th-st. and Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 31 WHITE-ST., BEtween Elm-st. and Broadway—lot 21x80—with lot in the rear adjoining, about 23x37 feet. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

GREAT SALE OF LOTS AND CONTRACTS IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO, AT AUCTION.—June 17, 1863.—The articles of Association of the CHICAGO LAND COMPANY require that the trust shall be closed in the month of June, 1863, and that all the property and effects on hand at that time, belonging to the Association, shall be sold at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, in the City of Chicago, on the third WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863.
The undersigned, Trustee of the Chicago Land Company, will, therefore, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863, offer for sale on the premises, in the City of Chicago:
749 lots in Sheffield's addition to Chicago.
466 lots in Elston addition, west side of North Branch.
282 lots in Elston addition, east side of North Branch.
67 lots in Wright's addition, west side of North Branch.
3 lots in original town Chicago.
Also mortgages, amply secured, amounting to about eleven thousand five hundred dollars.
Fifty-four contracts, covering 96 lots, on which there are owing an aggregate of about $100,000.
Of these lots 6,732 feet front on a spacious canal of 100 feet wide, now being excavated through the property.
And 4,800 feet front on the North Branch of the Chicago River.
The sale will be continued from day to day until all the property and effects of the Company are sold.
MAHLON D. OGDEN, Trustee.
Chicago, March 16, 1863.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE. THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 83x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to
RIDLEY WATTS,
No. 704 Broadway.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
Apply to
RIDLEY WATTS
or
W. H. ROSS,
No. 704 Broadway.

VALUABLE SEVENTH-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A plot of ground on the easterly side of 7th-av., 49th and 50th sts., being 200 feet square. Also the property on the southeast corner of 49th-st. and 7th-av., containing eight lots. The above property offers great inducements to capitalists. For further particulars and terms, inquire of S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THREE LOTS, 25 FEET FRONT BY one-half the block deep, on the north side of 41st-st., 300 feet west of 7th-av. Apply to J. VAN WAGENEN, No. 180 West 42d-st., or C. BARNARD, No. 4 Pine-st.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh or Jersey City property; 200 acres, *West Orange, N. J.*, twelve miles from the city, valuable for dairy or stock farm. A railroad is in contemplation in the neighborhood, and could be located on this farm, if the right man would take hold of it. Price $25,000. Terms easy.
S. DINGEE, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE WHOLE OR PART OF A farm, containing 100 acres, situated about 21 miles from the City, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. The dwelling, farm-house and other buildings in good order. Apply at No. 363 Bowery, corner 3d-st.

FARM FOR SALE AT WHITE LAKE, N. Y.—300 acres, with two dwellings, barn, cow sheds, hay houses, apple and sugar orchards, &c. Price $6,000. Will exchange. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

ALDERNEY CATTLE.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale a few thorough-bred Alderney cattle, males and females. They can be seen at Fort Washington, New-York City. JOHN HAVEN.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Conjectures and Rumors Regarding a Movement.

The Rebel Force in the Late Battles 150,000 Strong.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 16.

The truth that both officers and men to a considerable number daily arrive from the Rappahannock and proceed to their homes, on leaves of absence, is regarded as an additional indication that the Army will not immediately make a movement against the enemy.

Major-Gen. HOOKER's purposes and the designs of the Government in connection with the war, so far as the Army of the Potomac is concerned, are, in the absence of facts, mere matters of conjecture. Hence there is no reliance to be placed on rumors concerning them.

The opinion is entertained in some quarters that it is unnecessary to contradict rumors, whatever may be their character, acting on the principle that time will afford the required correction. For this reason, and in the absence of official data, it is sometimes difficult for the Press to discharge its duty in counteracting the evil effects of false reports.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

Affairs in the Rebel Army—Its Strength in the Late Battles—The Losses, &c.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Friday Evening, May 15.

After the wounding of Gen. JACKSON, Gen. A. P. HILL assumed command of his corps, and he being disabled, Gen. STUART succeeded to the command, retaining it for the present. It consists of four full divisions of fifteen thousand men each.

A deserter from the Third Alabama has communicated to me some interesting facts in regard to the rebel force. He is a citizen of Philadelphia, very intelligent, and was forced into the ranks. The total force of the enemy, prior to the arrival of LONGSTREET, from Suffolk, was one hundred and twenty thousand. He brought with him thirty thousand more.

The rebel officers estimate their loss at about twenty thousand. It was the intention of the enemy to attack us both on the right, center, and left, on the morning after we returned, so soon as the mist had cleared away.

The Flying Division of the Sixth Corps Disbanded—Gen. Brooks to be Relieved from Duty at His own Request—A Reconnoissance.

FALMOUTH, Va., May 13, 1863.

It will be seen by the following order, that the "Flying division" of the Sixth corps, which won imperishable fame by leading the charge on the Fredericksburgh heights, and capturing the Washington artillery, has been disbanded, and the various regiments assigned to other commands:

HEADQUARTERS, SIXTH ARMY CORPS, IN CAMP NEAR WHITE OAK CHURCH, May 11, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER No. 21.—In consequence of the discharge from service of two-years and nine-months regiments, it becomes necessary to break up one of the brigade organizations of the corps.

The following assignments are therefore ordered:

The Forty-third New-York and Sixty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers to report to Brig.-Gen. HOWE.

Thirty-first New-York, Sixth Maine and Fifth Wisconsin Volunteers to report to Brig.-Gen. BROOKS.

Harris —— Volunteer Independent battery to report to Maj.-Gen. NEWTON.

The General commanding the corps regrets exceedingly the necessity which compels him to break up the Light brigade. Its service during recent operations entitles it to a permanent existence, and its gallant leader, Col. BURNHAM, to its permanent command. But the necessity of filling up the older brigade in the division compels the assignment ordered. The General commanding thanks the officers and men of the Light brigade for their faithful and distinguished services, and assures them that though they cease to exist as a separate organization they have nevertheless won a permanent place in the history of the Army of the Potomac. Capt. ADAM E. KING, Assistant Adjutant-General, will report to Gen. BROWN; the other staff officers of the brigade will report in person at these headquarters.

By command of Maj.-Gen. SEDGWICK.
(Signed.) M. T. MCMAHON, A. A. G.

The breaking up of this division has occasioned general depression among both officers and men. Long association had endeared them to each other and the organization. They had come to regard the "Flying division" with a pride and affection rarely witnessed, and we greatly question the expediency of dissolving it. The Sixty-first Pennsylvania and Forty-third New-York have been assigned to Gen. NEILL's brigade, HOWE's division; the Fifth Wisconsin and Sixth Maine to Gen. RUSSELL's brigade, BROOKS' division; the Thirty-first New-York, BARTLETT's brigade, same division; and HARRIS' battery to NEWTON's division.

The Eighteenth New-York Volunteers, Col. MYERS, are taking their departure for home to-day. On passing the Thirty-first New-York, three rousing cheers were given and returned. The Thirty-third New-York, Col. TAYLOR, has received orders to be in readiness to march to-morrow, at 8 o'clock A. M.

It is understood that Gen. BROOKS, of the First division, Sixth corps, will be relieved from duty in a few days, at his own request. No mention has been made of a reconnoissance under Gen. ROBINSON, of the Second division, First corps, which was made toward Ely's Ford on the Monday following the severe battles of Sunday, to ascertain the position of the enemy. Gen. ROBINSON, taking the Twelfth and Thirteenth Maine regiments and two pieces of the Second Maine battery, Capt. HALL, proceeded early in the day on the plank road leading from our right wing, toward Ely's Ford on the Rapidan. When within a mile of the river, they encountered a considerable body of the enemy, who immediately attacked the force, the Thirteenth being in front. After fighting half an hour, with the loss of some killed and wounded on our side, the party returned, having accomplished the object of the reconnoissance. Capt. HALL's battery was the last to limber up on the extreme left when the First corps were ordered to the support of Gen. HOOKER, and the first to be in position on the extreme right, twenty-three miles distant.

The weather has been intensely hot, during the last three days, occasioning some inconvenience among the troops.

D. W. J.

The List of Missing Greatly Reduced—Official Changes—Cases of Individual Gallantry in the Late Battles, &c.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, Tuesday, May 12, 1863.

As I informed you in a previous letter, our list of missing would be greatly reduced when the official returns came in. Already there has been a great diminution, although the returns are not complete as yet. Many supposed to be wounded and prisoners have turned up safe.

The Quartermaster and Commission Departments of the army are actively employed attending to the wants of the soldiers. Col. INGALLS deserves the highest credit for his energy in having the supplies forwarded to the different stations.

Lieut.-Col. [illegible], Quartermaster Third corps, was relieved by Gen. SICKLES, he having failed to report to the front when ordered. Capt. RUSLING, formerly Quartermaster of the Second division, (Gen. BERRY,) has been ordered to report in Lieut.-Col. MORFORD's place, and has entered upon his duties. Capt. RUSLING displayed the requisite energy and capacity during our advance on the enemy. The supplies for his division were quickly brought forward. He has proved himself to be a most capable officer, and will [illegible].

In my last hurried sketches of the battle at Chancellorsville, I omitted to mention the names of many for their brave daring and deeds of gallantry, displayed on that hard-fought field. Among the first and foremost of those whose services entitle them to a grateful recognition of praise, is that of Maj. H. E. TREMAINE, Senior Aid to Gen. SICKLES. From the moment of the arrival of the Third corps at Chancellorsville, and up to the time of the withdrawal of the army, this young gentleman bore himself with the greatest coolness and bravery through the battle. He was everywhere present where the danger was thickest, animating the troops with his presence, and carrying out the orders of the General. He fortunately passed through the conflict uninjured. Lieut.-Col. HAYDEN, also of Gen. SICKLES' Staff, Inspector-General of the Corps, behaved with the utmost gallantry. He was almost constantly in the saddle during the series of engagements from Friday to Tuesday, rendering the most valuable aid. His energy and noble conduct contributed greatly to the results of the battle of Saturday evening, when the troops of Gen. SICKLES defeated those of Stonewall JACKSON.

Lieut.-Col. O. H. HART, Assistant Adjutant-General Third corps, was most indefatigable in the discharge of his duties. He was always at the front, and as usual bore himself heroically. I must not forget to mention Capt. F. W. B. FRY, Aid to Gen. SICKLES, who was wounded in the thigh with a piece of shell in the battle of Sunday morning. It would be difficult to find a braver soldier and more perfect gentleman. He is a New-Yorker and a noble representative. His wound is not of a serious nature, and his friends expect that he will be able to resume his post in two weeks.

Lieut.-Col. LOUNSBURY, Major ALLES and Lieut. PRESTON, of the Fifth Excelsior, were badly wounded. The former was shot through the jaw, making an ugly and dangerous wound. This regiment having lost their field officers, is now commanded by the Senior Captain. Col. J. EGBERT FARNUM handled his men with the coolness of a veteran—as he is. Although constantly exposed, he escaped unhurt.

Maj. LEONARD, of the Third Excelsior, after the death of the brave STEVENS, assumed command of the regiment.

Capt. CHAS. L. YOUNG, Assistant Inspector-General Excelsior brigade, was wounded in the neck. He was acting as an Aid to Gen. REVERE at the time. I know him well, none better; he is a complete soldier—an accomplished young gentleman, highly respected and admired by all his comrades.

GEN. WHIPPLE—A SINGULAR INCIDENT.

Previous to joining Gen. HOOKER on the right, and when the Third corps were supporting SEDGWICK's—part of which had crossed the Rappahannock—Gen. SICKLES, together with his division commanders, Gens. BIRNEY, BERRY and WHIPPLE, had their headquarters grounded within a circuit of one hundred yards, a little back from the high land facing the river, but commanding a fine view of SEDGWICK's men advancing. Late in the afternoon of Wednesday I went to see Gen. WHIPPLE, as was lying down in his tent resting, when an Aid came in a few moments after, and stated SEDGWICK's men were advancing in line of battle on the rebels, who at that time held the Bowling Green Road, running through the level tract known as the Mansfield Plantation. The General rose from his cedar bed, and with his glass, stepped out of his tent to where his division flag was planted, to view the advancing of our lines. While looking through the glass, the division flag, which was not very firmly fixed in the ground, fell at his feet. On seeing the flag fall the General said, "that is a bad omen," and so it proved. The brave WHIPPLE was shot by a rebel sharpshooter, when seated by that same flag at Chancellorsville, the ball entering the back near the spine, from the effects of which he died at Washington.

The First brigade, First division, Third corps, commanded by Gen. CHAS. K. GRAHAM, lost, in killed, wounded and missing, a total of 810. This is a fearful loss in a brigade whose effective strength, previous to the fight, did not exceed twenty-two hundred men.

THE BATTLE OF CHANCELLORSVILLE.

Interesting Letter From a Soldier.

HEADQUARTERS HANCOCK'S DIVISION, CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, May 11, 1863.

On the evening of the 27th April, orders were received to be ready to march at sunrise in the morning. For a week past we had been under marching orders, with eight days' rations to be carried on the person of each man. As the weather was favorable, the order was now to be executed. During the night previous to our move, all was bustle and activity. Our little world of soldiers (for so it may be called) was all astir. Not one but had some preparations to make. Officers and privates alike, had each his own part to play in this preparation. The vast extent of camps for miles around, upon hills and in dales, plainly showed by the lighted fires used for cooking, beside the unusual stir of the men at that hour, that a move was at hand, and that our army was now upon the eve of another campaign. The morning of the 28th (Tuesday) broke with brightness, and divisions and brigades of troops which had been resting for a few hours during the night, were soon busy, preparing themselves for the day. The morning was one of those clear and bright ones with which America is particularly favored. Everything and every one looked bright. All nature smiled. The immense lines of troops forming and moving in different directions, and the heavy columns of artillery slowly and majestically taking their positions, gave to the scene an air of grandeur seldom witnessed. From the Commanding General to the drummer-boy, each and all looked and must have felt in the best of possible spirits. No time was lost in moving the vast columns forward, and very soon the scene was changed from that of life and activity to one vast range of deserted camps. Our first day's march was a distance of about five miles to our right. A good number of cavalry was in our advance doing picket and skirmishing. At this point a halt was ordered, where we bivouacked for the night. The orders with regard to our movements were strict. No fires were allowed, but we were ordered to move slowly and cautiously, and without exposing ourselves to the enemy. The batteries were to follow in the rear of each division, and be in readiness to throw themselves into position to cover the troops when they should arrive at the place to cross. With such orders it was plainly to be seen that a fight was not far distant. The ford where we had to cross was "United States Ford," a distance of about 10 miles to the right of Falmouth. Another ford (Banks' Ford) lies between it and Falmouth, and to the right again is Kelly's Ford, where the celebrated cavalry fight occurred between Gen. AVERILL and FITZHUGH LEE. No wagons were allowed to follow our army except the ammunition trains and a few forage wagons. Everything was arranged for speedy movements. On nearing the ford our cavalry found that the works of the enemy had been abandoned, which left us no trouble in putting our pontoons across. The scenery which here presented itself was grand and sublime—high bluffs, crowned with beautiful woods, and trees in all their freshness and spring-like colors, while at the foot was the Rappahannock. On the South side of the river were the enemy's works. Close to the river, and parallel with it, is a long line of rifle-pits, supported by redoubts. On the hill, still further to the rear, stands a large and handsome dwelling, with farm buildings, but tenantless, its owner having left for a more Southern climate; and, but for the singing of the birds, "silence reigned all around." It was a stirring sight to witness our army crossing the Rappahannock at this lovely spot. On arriving on the opposite side of the river a halt was ordered, and, after a short rest, the columns were again in line, marching towards the front, while the bands were playing "Away down South in Dixie," "Yankee Doodle," and other airs. We moved forward slowly, but cautiously, not knowing where we might be ordered into line to face the enemy. After going about five miles through a piece of woods, we took up our position in line of battle, near a place called Chancellorsville. At this point is a plank road leading from Fredericksburgh to Richmond. This road we held. The enemy was in position, his front line in a piece of woods, about eight hundred yards in our front—a small open space only between us. On Friday and during Saturday morning a considerable amount of picket firing was done. At times it was pretty severe, and more than once nearly brought on a general engagement. Our men, however, had hard work to do in felling trees and building breastworks. During this time the enemy was by no means idle in his movements, for while our skirmishers were deployed he would come out en masse sending a volley into our men and endeavoring to drive them in, which would often be followed by loud yells and shouts. Our men, however, were not to be caught napping, for most of the picket and skirmishing was intrusted to Gen. HANCOCK's division, Gen. COUCH's corps, troops who have fought in many battles and gained for themselves the names of heroes. On Saturday morning an attack was expected, but except picket firing with our sharpshooters, things were pretty quiet. Our holding this plank road was a great annoyance to the enemy, as it prevented them from getting away their artillery from Fredericksburgh, which was then threatened by Gen. SEDGWICK. Every one seemed to feel that the struggle must be a most desperate one, for apparently the defeat of either army would result in its destruction. Our men felt in the best of spirits and full of confidence in their leader and cause. About 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon the enemy came out and made his attack on our right. His bold and dashing movements plainly bespoke his determination to break through our lines. Their fire was murderous, but they got fully as no doubt more than they bargained for. Our lines of infantry sent tremendous volleys into them, while our batteries were constantly throwing grape, canister and shell. Still, nothing daunted, on they came, line after line, column after column. Our centre and left never wavered, but our right was held by the Eleventh corps, (Gen. SIGEL's old command,) commanded by Gen. HOWARD. At this point the enemy made a most determined attack, and unfortunately broke through the line. Things now looked very "dubious," for the whole corps fell back and ran, nearly causing the destruction of the whole army. It was a most critical time. Regiments and brigades could be seen running in the utmost confusion. To rally them was impossible, but through the exertions of Gen. HOWARD and some other brave officers, a general stampede was prevented. Their position was immediately taken by the Second corps, commanded by Maj.-Gen. COUCH, and the ground they lost was partly gained again, but the enemy had succeeded in getting into and holding the rifle pits which the Eleventh corps had so ingloriously deserted. The fight, however, still raged fiercely. Running headlong through the woods could be seen whole regiments and skedaddlers by the thousand. Teams, pack mules, droves of bullocks, ambulances, &c., all rushed madly on. A number of cavalry were, however, ordered back, who thoroughly scoured the woods and drove every skedaddler to his regiment. Toward evening matters became more quiet, although the fighting did not cease before midnight. Up to this late hour the enemy would at times "charge" on our rifle-pits and our batteries, and do their utmost to drive us from them. Their fighting was of the most desperate character. At daybreak on Sunday morning every one was up and preparing for another great fight. Generals and commanding officers were all on the move, mounting their horses, giving orders preparatory to the battle. But very little time, however, elapsed, before anything was in readiness. About 5 o'clock, the artillery and musketry reopened. The enemy formed en masse, and strove to break through our right. The firing of artillery and musketry at this point was almost deafening. We had five lines of infantry and three of artillery, each line well intrenched. Column after column poured in their deadly missiles, while our men obstinately held their position, sending into the midst of their assailants showers of shot, shell and canister. For some two hours our men held out against overwhelming numbers and a most terrific fire, and although we had to fall back, our lines still stood firm. As the enemy was not able to accomplish his aim, he moved to our left centre, and then made another attempt to turn our left flank. At this point their attack was the most determined, but not enough to gain their end, for our men fought like heroes and repulsed them. Our batteries suffered not a little. Some were taken and retaken. Others were so disabled by the enemy's fire that our infantry had to lay down their arms, and rush in and draw the pieces out by hand under a most galling fire. Other batteries had their caissons blown up, horses killed and many of the officers and most of the men disabled or killed. A large red brick house stood in the front and on the cross roads where our line of battle was formed, which was used as the headquarters of Gen. HOOKER, but afterward as a hospital. This they shelled and unfortunately set it on fire, causing a fearful scene. However, we succeeded in removing our own men. The wounded rebels made piteous cries for help, but we were obliged to take care of our own men first. After five hours' desperate fighting there was a lull in the contest. Rest was needed as much by the enemy as by ourselves. Although we had lost some ground, still our position was strong, and so much so that it would have been next to an impossibility for the enemy to have driven us from our works. Every line of battle was intrenched, and although the fighting had been of the most severe character, every man had the fullest confidence in our power to hold our position. During this time reports reached us that Gen. SEDGWICK had succeeded in driving the enemy from their works at Fredericksburgh, taking all their heavy guns and munitions; also that Gen. HEINTZELMAN was on his way with reinforcements to the number of 40,000. This news soon spread and inspired every one with new courage and determination to continue the struggle and to crush the rebel army. At this time the army had the fullest confidence in itself. On Sunday night a midnight attack was expected and every preparation was made to give the enemy a warm reception. Our batteries were all filled with ammunition and our infantry had 80 rounds per man, but the attack was not made. During Monday things assumed a quiet aspect, no movement being made on either side, except slight attacks between the pickets and sharpshooters. On Tuesday morning the ammunition trains were ordered to cross the pontoons, and early in the morning they with some batteries commenced the passage. At this time such a movement caused surprise, and many were the conjectures made regarding [illegible]

[illegible] Texas and the rebels. YEAGER accompanied it with eighty well armed men. Major RANSOM, of the Sixth Kansas, sent a force in pursuit, but for some reason the officer in command was directed to return by Col. LYNDE, of the Ninth Kansas, whose headquarters were at or near Olathe, Johnson County, Kansas, through which town YEAGER passed. The gang proceeded, it appears, as far as Cow Creek, on the Santa Fé road, about 200 miles to the west of Kansas City. They seem to have reached that point without committing any outrage of moment. Their return, however, was marked with murder and violence. Near Cow Creek they plundered two men and wives on their way in from New-Mexico. One man was killed, the wife of the other severely wounded, and both plundered of all their money and other valuables. Along the road they took horses, forage and provisions, and robbed several persons. The Deputy Surveyor of Douglas County, who resided on the Santa Fé, was assassinated in his own doorway. He knew nothing of their presence until one of the gang rode up and shot him down. He fell dead. Several others were murdered. On Saturday, the 9th inst., the stage was stopped at Black Jack, Johnson Co., the mail and passengers robbed of $4,000, and the horses taken. Afterwards the town of Gardener was visited, the stores sacked, and all the horses, wagons, etc., in the place were carried out with the plunder. Yet this banditti succeeded in getting back to their lurking place on the Big Blue and Sync Rivers, in Missouri. Colonel LYNDE's regiment of cavalry is stationed on the border from Westport, south to Fort Scott. General BLUNT issued instructions to the Colonel, which, if they had been vigilantly observed, would have prevented this raid. In place of this, Col. LYNDE directs his subordinates to make no movements without first consulting him. The consequence is that, no matter what the necessity may be, no action can be taken, unless these orders be violated. The Major-General will in all probability remedy this by issuing instructions direct to the officers commanding detachments.

Having such a limited force at his command, Gen. BLUNT has determined to arm the citizens for their own protection. To this end he is issuing instructions to the Sheriffs of the Kansas border counties, authorizing them to empower loyal citizens to carry arms for their own protection, and to form organizations to hunt down rebels and marauders. They are directed to notify the military authorities of any movements that they may take, and empowering the Sheriffs to secure and hold all suspicious or captured property, reporting the facts to headquarters. In the border Missouri counties, there are many discharged members of the Missouri Militia, whose loyalty is above reproach. All such, on proper presentation of the facts, are granted permits to carry private arms. Secret organizations are extending among them, and the bushwhackers will, in all probability, soon be beaten at their own game.

The negro exodus over the border still continues. Recruiting for the Second colored regiment has already commenced, and the prospect is of a speedy organization. The average arrivals from across the river are not less than ten, and often exceed that number.

From Capt. DOUDNA, of the Ninth Kansas, stationed at Humboldt, I learn that scouting parties of Col. COFFEE still continue to threaten the southwest border. On Friday last a force of 150 threatened Humboldt, but on Capt. DOUDNA's going out to meet them they left. They stole several horses and disarmed a number of DOUDNA's force who were alone, to the west of our force, which was too small to pursue. The Osage Indians still continue uneasy, and nothing is known of their intentions, though they are evidently hostile.

Lieut.-Col. S. F. TAPPAN, with the First Colorado Cavalry, has been ordered to scour the plains, and rid them of the banditti that daily threaten to obstruct all travel. Col. RITCHIE, at Fort Lamond, will co-operate.

Recruiting is going on quite briskly hereabouts, principally to fill up the old cavalry regiments to the three battalion minimum. It is quite successful, the mustering out of several militia regiments in Missouri giving our regiments a good material to operate with.

H.

A Soldier's Letter—The Condition and Spirit of the Army.

ARMY OF POTOMAC, Thursday, May 14.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Old Sol—long hidden by murky clouds that shadowed and showered o'er sacred soil—now rays like a red hot coal on Potomac's expectant army.

The howl of defeat that rose at their necessary return from Fredericksburgh has somewhat subsided on discovery of the policy of that manœuvre, for, about to penetrate a country entirely denuded of forage and provisions, it was vital that perfect communication should be kept open 'twixt such advancing force and its depots; but heavy rains flooding all the country, making deep torrents of Rappahannock tributaries, threatening an unusual rise in that river, demanded, were too late, the recrossing of what was really a victorious army.

One little body of dragoons, however, boldly penetrating rebel lines, swiftly, destructively swept through the Old Dominion, endangering even rebel penates on the altars of that heart of treason, Richmond. Though all history tells us that Northern energy and endurance have been universally successful in continued strife, though we feel that the immense resources of our Government must, spite of many defeats, eventually crush this treason, yet the people will be impatient of delay. Each check our arms receive produces dissatisfaction. Reason, though, appreciates that such checks must often occur. We are quelling a rebellion, but what a mighty one. The South has displayed an immensity of force and resource that would tax all combined Europe. Skillful and energetic Generals, and facilities of transportation that at any threatened point present for defence immense and splendid armies, such rebellion requires great caution, great strategy, long time and overwhelming forces to be successfully quelled. The army know this; the people at home should fairly appreciate it. Each day may may bring the order that shall hurl us again on the rebel battalions. Thousands more may, must solve the great problem of life in death, and thousands undergo the torture of ghastly wounds, and still the end may not yet be. Retreat might again be necessary, but is that defeat to the great North. Remember 'tis a gigantic power of evil we must crush and will crush, though the sacrifice be, as it must be, fearful.

GEO. MOORE.

Col. Browne, of the Thirty-sixth Regiment New-York Volunteers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As you frequently mentioned in the TIMES of last week, the brilliant exploits of the Second Brigade of the Third division of the famous Sixth corps, under Gen. SEDGWICK, commanded by Col. WM. H. BROWNE, who was seriously wounded on Monday, the 4th, you may not be averse to receiving a more minute account of the services rendered during the last battles by this well-tried officer. Col. BROWNE, Acting Brigadier-General, at present commands the Thirty-sixth regiment New-York infantry, but is well-known as late Lieutenant-Colonel of the gallant Thirty-first, a regiment in part composed of the Montezuma regiment, which he organized at the very outset of the war, and upon the disciplining of which he bestowed fine tactical skill and untiring attention. At the battles on Sunday, the 3d, his brigade performed prodigies of valor, and by a brilliant dash saved Gen. RUSSELL's brigade when in imminent peril of destruction, and drove the foe from the field with terrific loss. He received his wound, a Minié ball through the knee, fracturing the former, while executing a ruse on Salem Heights to cover the retreat of the main body of the army. In a letter to a friend, from which we are permitted to make an extract—it is dated May 6—Col. BROWNE says:

"The assault on Mary's Heights in the morning was the most brilliant affair of the war. I lost nothing in the battle-field of Salem's Heights—where shot—but my cap. Kept my brigade lying down, hidden, until the rebels had completely overwhelmed a brigade directly in my way; let the fugitives pass through my lines; I rallied the Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania on its colors; the foe advanced in long line of battle, their flags flying, themselves cheering, air colored with bullets. Let them get within easy rifle-range of my line; then regiment after regiment of mine poured in a terrible fire that staggered the rebels. They attempted to save themselves by lying down. Incessant fire compelled their now-thinned ranks to rise and fly. My men continued to fire over me, until I directed a charge. They then carried me on a blanket for a mile, and afterward for four miles on a barn-door. The men who thus carried me had been marching all the night before, and left their rations behind in the assault of Mary's Heights. Their kindness was noble because voluntary."

Col. BROWNE has made countless friends in the army by his courteous manner, superiority to all petty jealousies, and the magnanimity he has always displayed in putting others forward even to his own disadvantage.

UNION.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the Ocean Queen.

$306,183 IN TREASURE.

JEREZ DEFEATED IN NICARAGUA.

The steamer *Ocean Queen*, from Aspinwall on the 8th inst., arrived at this port yesterday morning. She was convoyed by the United States steamer *Connecticut*, and brings the following treasure:

SPECIE LIST.

TREASURE FROM ASPINWALL.		W. H. Taylor	$16,[illegible]
Order	$1,747	Curtis & Co.	2,[illegible]
Wells, Fargo & Co.	800	Baker & Morrill	10,000
Pamona & Potts	800	A. S. Rosenbaum & Co.	16,400
		J. B. Newton & Co.	12,000
Total	$3,[illegible]	M. C. Hawley	4,[illegible]
TREAS'RE FROM S. FRANCISCO.		H. Cohn & Co.	40,000
Order	$72,[illegible]	J. G. Parker & Son	10,000
W. Mayer & Co.	10,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	20,000
J. B. Coghill	10,[illegible]	Harmony's Nephews	[illegible]
From San Francisco			$302,[illegible]
From Aspinwall			3,[illegible]
Grand total			$306,183

Later from Panama.

PANAMA, Thursday, May 7.

Since the last steamer everything remains unaltered in Panama, and there is really not a word of local news worth reporting.

The steamers from Central and South America are both in. From the South there is nothing of importance. The question of a $30,000 claim by a British subject against the Chili Government, mentioned in my last, has been settled by the claimant withdrawing his claim.

Business in Valparaiso is fair. A heavy fire occurred in that city recently, destroying $35,000 worth of insured property.

Exchange on London 44¾d.@45d.

The following vessels have arrived during the fortnight: *Jody, Franklin, Eloisa, Corsair* and *Colonel Perpetua*—all from England.

In Peru matters remain very quiet.

Exchange, 30d. per dollar on London.

Her Britannic Majesty's ships *Sutlej* and *Charybdis*, and the United States flag-ship *Lancaster*, were in port on the 29th of April; also the French ship *Galatée*.

From Central America we hear of a revolution in Guatemala, which was speedily put down by CARRERA, but stopped that warrior's invasion of Salvador.

JEREZ has been defeated in Nicaragua, in his revolution against MARTINEZ, but is by no means routed. His accomplice in seizing the transit steamer *James Thomas* has been arrested and imprisoned. The revolution still continues.

Costa Rica remains quiet. Her new President takes his seat on the 8th instant.

FROM CANADA.

Ministerial Crisis in Canada—The Shipwrecked Passengers from the Anglo-Saxon, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MONTREAL, Tuesday, May 12, 1863.

It is not likely that, during the intense excitement of these warlike times with you, Canadian affairs will interest you much; still a ministerial crisis ought not to occur even in this Province without being duly chronicled in the NEW-YORK TIMES.

It will be remembered by those who take an interest in our local politics, that about this time last year Mr. CARTIER was succeeded as Prime Minister by Mr. J. S. MACDONALD. The ministry of the latter gentleman met Parliament three months ago—submitted measures—and has just been defeated on a motion of want of confidence. The reasons which induced Parliament to pass this adverse vote are difficult to understand. The budget of Mr. HOWLAND, the Finance Minister, proposed a heavy excise tax upon leather, which was not popular with the Lower Canadians; Mr. MACDONALD's militia bill did not meet the views of others, who thought that in view of your immense armies, we ought to make more warlike displays than the ministers proposed. And finally the Government have reimposed the tolls on the St. Lawrence Canals, a measure which is strongly blamed by some and as much lauded by others. However this may be, the ministry have advised the Governor to dissolve the House, and a fresh general election will no doubt soon be held.

The little *Bloodhound*, a Newfoundland coasting steamer, arrived at Quebec the other day with the shipwrecked passengers from the *Anglo-Saxon*, lately lost on Cape Race. These poor people have almost all come in hither, minus all their property. The local benevolent Societies have been active in relieving their most pressing wants, and the Steamboat Company has forwarded many to their destination. Still there are many sad cases of distress which cannot be relieved; wives who have lost their husbands and landed friendless in a strange land—husbands who have lost their wives and children, and will ever look on the fate which tore them away from their native shore as hard and unpitying.

The first vessels of our Spring fleet have been in port some days, and we shall soon, no doubt, have our harbor full of them.

AFFAIRS IN CARACAS.

A Repulse of the Government Troops—Desertions to the Enemy.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CARACAS, Tuesday, April 14, 1863.

It is well understood that Maracaibo and Barquisimeto have both within the last month declared for the Federation, and divested themselves of the equivocal character they had hitherto maintained.

A severe action has also taken place within a few days at Trincheras, on the road between Valencia and Puerto Cabello, in which the Government troops met with a severe repulse, leaving about one hundred killed and wounded on the field, including one Colonel and several other officers.

Gen. SOMBRUNIA, late Minister of War, Gen. NUNEZ, and several minor officers have also gone over to the enemy, and are at Tui. This information came in the shape of a letter to the Archbishop, direct from FALCON, the leader of the Federals, and it is understood was accompanied with a request that he would use his influence with the Government of Gen. PAEZ to come to some agreement, on the basis of organizing a new Provisional Government, and calling a Convention to revise the Constitution. The reply of the Government is an emphatic and defiant negative.

Gen. ARMAS has been named Chief of Operations in the Province of Margarita; and Gen. RODRIGUEZ has been sent out with a column of 500 or 600 men on the road to Valencia. We shall have stirring events here shortly, of which I shall not fail to advise you.

ARIEL.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR ITEMS.

—The Burlington *Times*, of Friday, May 8, says: "A Secessionist named STONE, who is a Vermonter by birth, but has been for some time a resident of Atlanta, Ga., was arrested in St. Albans on Monday by Capt. ROLLA GLEASON, Provost-Marshal, and was sent to Fort Lafayette on Thursday, in charge of Capt. GLEASON. STONE was in Franklin County about two years ago, when he provoked loyal men greatly by his outspoken treason. But a few days since he made his reappearance in Berkshire, where his father lives. Having suspicions of him, Collector CLAPP instituted inquiries which confirmed his suspicions. STONE's correspondence by letter and telegraph with parties in New-York was intercepted, and is now held as evidence against him and others of being engaged in a scheme to fit out a blockade-runner and furnish the rebels with supplies, &c., and bring out cotton. STONE has acknowledged their purpose to run the blockade with cotton. STONE was arrested in St. Albans just as he was to take the cars. He was confounded and greatly agitated when the arrest was made. It is known that he had money to operate with. It is said that he has boasted that he saw the Ohio soldiers hang in Atlanta, who were sent out by Gen. MITCHELL to destroy railroad bridges, but were captured. Collector CLAPP has been indefatigable in his endeavors to ferret out the operations of the rascal."

—The St. Louis papers publish a curious correspondence between Judge BIRCH, of Missouri, and Gen. BLUNT, of Kansas. Judge BIRCH writes regarding two negro boys in whom he has a life interest, who have enlisted in one of the Kansas colored regiments, and whom he desires to recover. He says: "Their names are, respectively, JOHN and JOSHUA JACKSON—twins, in their eighteenth year, black, well taught, intelligent, healthy, strong and active—and they left me on the night of the 31st of January last. (It is trusted that it may not be improper to add that they at once proceeded to Kansas *for the purpose* of enlisting—as has since been disclosed by one of their associates.) I would, of course, prefer to reclaim them under the Fugitive Slave law; but have the impression that, however mistakenly or improperly they may have been *received* into the military service, their *return* to me may be deemed inadmissible, and that I must consequently rely for remedy upon the future justice of my Government." Gen. BLUNT in reply simply indorsed on the back of the letter as follows:

Respectfully referred to Lieut. R. J. HINTON, Superintendent of the U. G. R. R.

JAMES G. BLUNT, Maj.-Gen.

—Gen. PECK announced the retreat of the rebels from before Suffolk in the following order:

HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES FORCES, SUFFOLK, Va., May 5, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 31.—The Commanding General recognizes, in the issue of the ineffectual investment of Suffolk for twenty-three days by the enemy, and in the final withdrawal of his baffled and dispirited forces, marked evidences of the Almighty's returning favor. With the acknowledged flower of his army, after long premeditation, with superior numbers, and under his ablest Generals, he has failed. In view of this gratifying test of the fortitude and gallantry of the officers and soldiers of this command, the Commanding General tenders them renewed expressions of confidence and thanks.

By command of Maj.-Gen. PECK.
BENJ. B. FOSTER, Maj., A. A. Gen.

—It is believed that the bridges of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad were destroyed more by rebel sympathizers than by the rebels, and the following order has therefore been issued:

OFFICE PROVOST MARSHAL-GENERAL FOR VIRGINIA, WHEELING, May 4, 1863.

Having such intelligence as to make it certain that the bridges on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, near Burton, were destroyed by persons in sympathy with the present rebellion against the Government of the United States, general warning is hereby given to all such, that if the road is again damaged in any particular, all well-known Secessionists in the immediate locality where the damage is done, will be held directly responsible, and such punishment will be inflicted upon them as will put an effectual stop to all depredations of this character.

JOS. DARR, JR.,
Major and Provost-Marshal-General for Virginia.

—BELLIGERENT RUMORS FROM CANADA.—The Quebec *Chronicle* alleges that news has reached that city that fifteen regiments were ordered out from England, in consequence of the American Ambassador having notified the English Government that in case the iron-clads now building in English ship-yards, for the Chinese, were allowed to depart, he would consider it equivalent to a declaration of war. Canadian journals also state that nine vessels left England for Canada, loaded with arms, ammunition and military stores—six for Quebec and three for Montreal. Among the former are the *Thames, Providentia, Rosendale, Globe* and *Mariana*.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall—Jas. Temple and lady, Mrs. Teakle and servant, Miss J. D. Baldwin, Mrs. Bachelmann, friend and son, S. W. Coleman, Miss J. H. Garnett, Mrs. Ord, 5 children and servants, Mrs. Card, 2 children and servants, Mrs. W. G. Wood, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. S. H. Haskell, Warren Hubbard and family, Mrs. Maxon and 4 children, Mrs. Coleman and son, Mrs. Pease and 2 children, Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. Muller, Mrs. Smith, Miss Card, S. D. Gilmore and family, F. Baron, F. Viala, F. Cartery, W. W. Baugh, Mrs. J. Bracketts and 2 children, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Schaefer and 4 children, O. Spreckles and son, Mrs. Haskell and 3 children, B. D. Gray, Wm. Hoffman and family, Mrs. Hazzard, Mrs. Ayliffe and nieces, Mrs. Allenwood, D. V. Gates, M. D., Mrs. Kimball, Mrs. Lovejoy and two children, S. Dickerman and family, A. Kohler, Mrs. Lanswaine and daughter, A. Privot and lady, Mrs. G. K. Loughlin and child, Mrs. Jacob Smith, Andrew Smyth, Chas. Cushman, Mrs. J. H. Biote and two children, Mrs. Zeitner and child, T. R. Goe, H. W. McCoy and wife, Mrs. L. Fowler, Mrs. F. A. Singer, Mrs. A. F. Gorham, Mrs. R. A. Street, Ed. Coleman, J. Coleman, family and servant; A. Sinklar, W. H. Snyder, E. L. Deane, Wm. S. Parrott, J. S. Kingsly and family, H. L. Hatch, Mrs. Cunningworth, Mrs. Hughes and child, Mrs. W. E. Loomes, Mrs. G. W. Cox, Mrs. Moyle, child and servant; Wm. Zottman and family, J. W. Austin and family, Mrs. Flint and three children, Fred. Lewis, E. Rogers and family, N. H. Eaton, Miss Forman, C. A. Purrington and wife, Mrs. Todd and infant, M. Lent, two officers and 87 men of California cavalry.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	4 42	Sun sets	7 11	Moon sets	—

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	7 37	Gov. Island	8 16	Hell Gate	9 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, May 16.

Cleared.

Steamships Columbia, Barton, Havana and New-Orleans, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Potomac, Hoffman, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships J. P. Chapman, Miller, San Francisco, E. M. Cooley; John Bright, Dewar, Liverpool, Williams & Guion.

Barks Clarence, (Br.,) Jackson, Bristol, Havemeyer & Bruns; Russia, (Br.,) Campbell, Sligo; Ottilie, (Brem.,) Dannemann, Bremen, Unkart & Co.; Xantho, Chapman, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Co.; Princess Alexandria, (Dan.,) Houts, St. Thomas and St. Croix, Roche, Bros. & Coffey; Chanticleer, Potter, Port-au-Prince, H. Becker & Co.; White Sea, Evans, New-Orleans, Baxter & Merrill.

Brigs Ralph Flagg, Wood, Sisal and Campeachy; Milo (Br.) Fougere, St. Johns, N. F., E. F. Small & Co.; Lillydale, (Br.,) Stephens, Halifax, J. F. Whitney & Co.; S. Bernice, Colyer, Washington, F. Talbot & Co.

Schooners J. Brophy, Mullin, Gonaives, Metcalf & Duncan; Eclipse, (Br.,) Stevenson, Sobrero, E. Wood & Son; Sophia, Johnson, Eleuthera, master; Margaret Ann, Whelpley, Halifax, A. Smithers; Willow, Small, Yarmouth, N. S., J. Frye & Co.; Lewisville, Taylor, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; W. Home, Scott, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaight; Louisa, Hallett, Washington, Baker & Dayton; Mary Tice, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee.

Arrived.

Steamship Ocean Queen, Wilson, Aspinwall 8th inst., with treasure and passengers to D. B. Allen. Has convoyed by U. S. gunboat Connecticut.

U. S. steam-transport Albany, Lewis, Newbern, 13th inst., to U. S. Quartermaster.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Osprey, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Ruggles, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Hand.

Steamer Martha Stevens, Dougherty, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Potomac, Hoffman, Portland, —, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell.

Ship Mermaid, (of Boston,) Barnes, Shanghai Dec. 14, passed St. Helena March 16, with teas to W. A. Sale & Co. Capt. MENCIUS, late of the Mermaid, died 2d inst.

Ship Graham's Polly, Norton, New-Orleans April 28, S. W. Pass May 1, with sugar and molasses to J. Atkins & Co.

Ship Pegasus, Woodward, London April 16, in ballast, Nesmith & Sons. May 4, crossed the Banks in lat. 43 [illegible], saw a number of icebergs and drift ice.

Ship Harvest Queen, Young, Liverpool, April 3, with mdse. and 714 passengers to Chas. H. Marshall & Co.

Ship Wizard King, Coffin, New-Orleans 16 ds., with sugar and 53 passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Bark Waltham, of Richmond, Me., Southard, New-Orleans 17 ds., in ballast to master.

Brig Estelle, (Brit.,) of Jersey, Adams, Rio Janeiro 48 ds., with coffee to order. 15th inst., lat. [illegible], lon. 72, passed a quantity of wreck stuff consisting of pieces of spars, hatches, &c.

Brig Starlight, (Br.,) of Windsor, N. S., Lockhart, Rio Janeiro March 29, with rosewood and coffee to John W. Carter & Son.

Brig A. P. L., (Br.,) of Arichat, N. S., Landry, Gambia 36 ds., with ground nuts, &c., to E. F. Small & Co.

Bark Camilla, (of Brewer, Me.,) Hopkins, Rio Grande, (Brazil,) March 1, with hides, &c., to Miller & Houghton. Vessels left before reported. March 4, lat. 20 45 S., lon. 34 [illegible], spoke whaling bark Lafayette, of New-Bedford, 600 bbls. sperm; same time, bark Alto, of Fairhaven, [illegible] bbls. sperm.

Bark Wilhelmine, (Br., of Turks Island,) McIlwain, St. Marks, May 2, with logwood, coffee and cocoa to H. Becker & Co.

Brig Susan B. Thompson, Thompson, Matanzas 30 ds., via Nassau, where provisions, with cotton and wool to O. R. King & Co. Vessel to E. F. Carmena. May 4, was boarded from the U. S. gunboat Tioga. May 8, lat. 26 20, lon. 76, signalized bark "Shanel," bound through the Hole in the Wall.

Brig E. L. Swan, (of New-Haven,) Rice, St. Croix 14 ds., with molasses to Daniel Trowbridge. 23d inst., off St. Thomas, saw U. S. steamship Vanderbilt, going into St. Thomas. The U. S. bark Gemsbok, sld. from St. Croix for St. Thomas, the day previous.

Brig Executive, (of Bangor,) Gorham, Matanzas 10 ds., with molasses to N. O. Pillsbury.

Brig Fannie Lorenton, Malaga, April 2, passed Gibraltar the 16th, with fruit to Wm. Ingalls.

Brig Ercole, Randicu, Belfast 42 ds., old iron to order.

Brig Hermine, (Belg.,) Smidt, Santos 65 ds., with coffee to Helmboe & Balchen.

Brig Immacolata, (Ital.,) Louro, Marseilles 48 ds., with mdse. to E. Cayius de Ruyter & Co.

Schr. E. Ridder, Harkson, New-Orleans 16 ds., with sugar to D. Colden Murray. May 12, lat. 34, lon. 76, passed a steamer steering for Charleston, S. C., painted green. Supposed her to be a blockade-runner.

Schr. Divina, (Br.,) McKenzie, Sackville, N. B., 9 ds., with stone to P. I. Nevius & Son. In coming by Sands Point, last night, was run into by the schr. Sarah Elizabeth, carrying away main rigging, stove house, &c.

Schr. Matamoras, (Br., of Nassau,) Russell, Matamoras 19 ds., with cotton and wool to C. R. King.

Schr. White Foam, Miller, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal to American Coal Company.

Schr. Tranquil, Perritt, Virginia 3 ds., with oysters.

Schr. Yorktown, Woglum, Georgetown, D. C., 5 ds., with coal to Merrill & Abbott.

Schr. Melrose, (Br., of Windsor, N. S.,) Blanch, Barbados, 22 ds., with molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons of New-Haven. Vessels left not recollected.

Schr. A. Baker, (of Harwich,) Baker, Baracoa, with fruit to T. B. Chase. Left schr. Exchange for New-York, four days.

Schr. Valorous, (Br.,) of Lunenburgh, N. S., Cann, Matamoras, via Nassau, 16 ds., with cotton to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Highlander, Bryant, Albany, with lumber for Boston.

Schr. G. Fuenmanzi, (of Eastport,) Brown, Matamoras 33 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Fleetwood, Willet, Washington, D. C., 4 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. New-York Packet, Haskell, Elizabethport for Boston.

Schr. Sultana, Mitchell, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Com. Tucker, Loud, Elizabethport for Boston.

Schr. S. M. Hall, Shaddock, Portland, Conn., stone.

Schr. Daniel Russell, Smith, Portland, Conn., stone.

Schr. Emiline, Kinney, Nyack, in ballast.

Schr. Gen. Lovell, New-Haven, in ballast.

Schr. Gold Hunter, Snow, New-Haven, in ballast.

WIND—Sunset, S., fresh.

Sailed.

15th—Steamers C. Osgood, Morning Star, Ellen S. Terry, Catawba.

Ships Far West, Kitty Floyd.

Barks Kadama, B. Colcord, Casco.

Brigs Alexandria, Regina, A. F. Feeno, Orozimbo, Delphine.

Schooners Minnehaha, C. Lester, Sallie Gay, C. H. Muller, L. S. Vanderbilt, Magyr, W. P. Phillips, F. Nickerson, Haxall, F. Bell, F. Randolph, Queen of the West, C. B. Smith, C. Pendleton, Buena Vista, Louisa Birdsall, Brookfield, Amy Chase, Ocean Wave, M. W. Bramhall, Naid Queen, Arctic, J. P. Augur, John Jones, and many others.

16th—Steamships City of Baltimore, (Br.,) for Liverpool; Teutonia, (Ham.,) for Hamburg; City of Washington, Liverpool; Columbia, Havana; Continental, New-Orleans; McClellan, —.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 16—Ar. ship Virginia, Liverpool; barks Imaum, Messina; Burnside, Matanzas; schr. Providence, Jeremie.

Miscellaneous.

The ship Neptune, from Liverpool, reports having no steerage passengers. May 6, lat. 43, saw a great number of icebergs and some field ice; May 11, lat. 40 49, lon. 62, exchanged signals with ship Kate Prince, standing to the southward. Passengers all well—no deaths.

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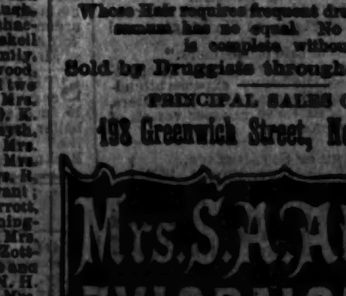

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